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JCP SOURCES HINT AT RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CCP

OW301303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 30, KYODO -- The Communist Parties of Japan and China may patch up their relations this year after a 16-year estrangement over a major policy dispute, JCP sources here said Friday. The sources said there were indications that the JCP would invite a Chinese delegation to its convention scheduled for July.

But a JCP spokesman ruled out such a possibility at least at present. Hiroshi Tachiki, the JCP's International Affairs Bureau chief, said there has been no "official approach" from China to mend its fences with the Japanese opposition party. The two communist parties broke off their ties in 1966 when the late Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong and JCP leader Kenji Miyamoto held talks but failed to narrow the differences in their policies toward the Soviet Union, strategies for a socialist revolution in Japan and other key policy lines. Since then China's official media had called the JCP a group of revisionists, led by Miyamoto. The JCP, in return, had accused the Chinese Communist Party of engaging in "interventionism."

But the sources said Beijing has stopped calling the JCP revisionist since late 1980, when the Chinese Communist Party criticized its own past international policy. Since that time, the sources said, there have been growing indications that the communist parties are moving closer to each other.

The movement has gained momentum, in particular, on the JCP's part over the past several months, the sources said. They said two JCP members of the Diet (parliament) visited the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo for the first time last November to attend a reception for a Chinese delegation. The lawmakers visited the embassy with knowledge of the JCP leadership, the sources added. Japan established diplomatic relations with China in 1972.

The sources said there were unconfirmed reports that "a number of" JCP members and persons close to the party visited the embassy since mid-January. The sources also noted that the JCP had stopped criticizing the Chinese Communist Party at least publicly since last October. The party newspaper AKAHATA has refused to carry advertisements for anti-Chinese books, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, in January, China's journal introduced an AKAHATA serial by JCP Secretariat chief Tetsuzo Fuwa that criticized Soviet foreign policies, the sources said. In addition, they said, the major Chinese newspaper GUANGMING DAILY carried the memoirs of the late Japanese Communist leader Sen Katayama in January. The JCP responded by placing a translation of the memoirs in its publication last month, the sources added.

In an interview, Tachiki said the JCP might normalize relations with Beijing if the Chinese refrained from meddling in the domestic affairs of the Japanese Communists. "The Chinese should also respect our policy of independence," the JCP spokesman said. But he added: "So far, there has been no official approach from China. Nor do we have any intention to make any (to normalize ties)."

The sources said the signs of possible rapprochement between the two communist parties came amid growing indications that the JCP was moving away from the Soviet Communist Party. The JCP is critical of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and handling of the Polish crisis. Their estrangement may have been reflected in the JCP's boycott of the convention of the Vietnam Communist Party, held in March. Vietnam, a Soviet ally, has had frequent clashes with China along their common border. The JCP sent a high-powered delegation to the previous Vietnam Communist Party convention in 1976.

PYONGYANG REPORTS FURTHER ON 4 MAY MAC MEETING

SK050416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0106 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 4 May at the proposal of our side. As already reported, on 23 April our side urged the enemy side to hold a MAC meeting at 1100 on 27 April in connection with the enemy's recent repeated armed provocations. However, the enemy, fearing the revelation of its crimes to the world, postponed the convocation of the meeting, reluctantly appearing at the meeting site after 7 days.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy against the extremely grave armed provocation it committed in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] against our side and called the enemy side to account.

According to the statement of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side, members of the civil police of our side were performing routine patrol duty along the road north of military demarcation line [MDL] marker No 0810 in the central front, on the morning of 21 April. It was around 0520 on the same day when members of the civil police of our side arrived in our territory north of MDL marker No 0810, performing patrol duty. At that moment, the South Korean puppet army began firing at them with large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles from a spot 600 meters south of MDL marker No 0805. This firing continued for 10 minutes. At around 0645, the South Korean puppet army again began to fire at members of the civil police and at outposts of our side with automatic weapons, including 90-mm recoilless rifles and large-caliber machineguns, from a spot 1,200 meters south of the MDL marker No 0810 and 1,000 meters southeast of marker No 0816.

Such barbarous and indiscriminate armed provocations by the South Korean puppet army caused casualties among members of our side who were performing routine patrol duty and destroyed outposts and facilities of our side. Under this situation, our side was forced to take action in self-defense. The rascals' military provocation was impeded by our self-defense action at around 0705 on the same day. Bullets from large-caliber machineguns which the South Korean puppet army fired at our side on two occasions amounted to more than 15,000; those from M-16 automatic rifles, more than 8,000; shells from 90-mm recoilless rifles, more than 30.

Following this grave military provocation, around 1700 on the same day, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a spot 1,300 meters south of MDL marker No 1008 at our territory opposite this spot in the eastern sector of the front. At around 1515 on the same day, prior to this, it fired 20 rounds from an automatic weapon from a spot 350 meters southeast of the MDL marker No 1055 at our territory opposite this spot. Around 2125 on 21 April, the South Korean puppet army fired several rounds from an M-16 automatic rifle from a place on the western front near a spot 37 degrees, 49 minutes and 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, 40 minutes and 48 seconds east longitude in the military control zone in the estuary of the Imjin River at our territory opposite this spot. Around 0722 on 22 April, it again committed similar armed provocations at a location near a spot 37 degrees, 50 minutes and 2 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees, (?41) minutes and 49 seconds east longitude.

At around 1550 on 22 April, the South Korean puppet army fired at our outposts scores of rounds from large-caliber machineguns from an outpost 900 meters south of MDL marker No 0829 in the eastern sector of the front -- a place near the spot from which it had fired on the morning of 21 April. At around 1830 and 2005 on 30 April, the South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations, firing more than 10 rounds from a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees, 17 minutes and 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees, 5 minutes and 10 seconds east longitude in the eastern front, at our outposts opposite this spot.

Our senior member said that the wicked armed provocations perpetrated by the South Korean puppet army were most outrageous violations of the armistice agreement and premeditated provocations designed to further heighten tension. Sternly denouncing the enemy side for wickedly committing armed provocations against our side, the senior member of our side urged the enemy to guarantee responsible action to prevent the recurrency of such provocations. But the enemy, far from apologizing for its crime, attempted to shift the responsibility for the incident on to us and even absurdly insisted on entrusting to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] the investigation into incidents in the DMZ, which is not under its authority.

As to the sophism of the enemy, the senior member of our side sternly denounced it as a petty trick to evade responsibility for its grave crime and an act making a mockery of the NNSC and crudely violating the armistice agreement. The armed provocations committed by the enemy, he said, were not accidental incidents nor independent acts of an individual soldier but provocations intentionally planned and organized by the U.S. imperialists.

This was made clear by the course of the incident and the later military movement of the enemy, the senior member of our side said, and he continued: While committing the large-scale armed provocations causing casualties among the civil police of our side, the enemy fired bullets at our side in succession in the central, eastern and western sectors of the front and repeatedly infiltrated even the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace of our side.

At around 0959 on 22 April, following the firing of rifles and guns on 21 April, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the Kangnyong Peninsula, in the western sea of our country. They infiltrated the reconnaissance plane into the airspace above (Yolhae), east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 0940 and 1127.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army, including the aerial espionage and military provocations, totalled more than 4,000 cases from 6 March to 30 April, that is, before and after the grave armed provocations on and after 21 April. All facts prove that these were deliberate and premeditated armed provocations of the enemy to ignite another war in Korea, the senior member of our side declared, and went on: Today, the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead full-scale with their troop reinforcement plan and staging aggressive military exercises and war maneuvers. Thus, they are actively accelerating preparations for war provocations.

Through the large-scale war exercise "Team Spirit 1982," the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perfected even more new war preparations. They have sent many military leaders to South Korea and let them conspire for war with the bellicose South Korean elements. They have inspired war fever by frequently visiting the frontlines. The visit to South Korea by U.S. Vice President Bush is a good example. As soon as he arrived in South Korea, Bush inspected the South Korea-U.S. combined field army and frontline units, and, at meetings on security and in a speech at the National Assembly, he openly stated that the United States will not retreat from South Korea. He raved that U.S. troops will be reinforced and military assistance to South Korea will be intensified.

The senior member of our side sternly denounced his remarks, noting that such utterances mean the U.S. imperialist aggressors will continue occupying South Korea and further accelerate preparations for aggressive war provocations. By pointing to concrete data, he strongly refuted the remarks about our so-called military superiority and invasion as aimed at concealing their aggressive nature. The senior member of our side exposed the political aims of the enemy concealed in such remarks, just like a thief crying, "Stop thief!"

By raving about our military superiority, invasion and so forth, the enemy is attempting to soothe anti-U.S. sentiment growing higher these days among the South Korean people and to suppress the voice of world condemnation against the rascals.

At the same time, the enemy is attempting to legalize the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressors and their war preparation maneuvers by continuously presenting the theory on the threat of southward invasion, which has already been discredited. Noting that the enemy has perpetrated one armed provocation after another and has intensified espionage and hostile acts against our side, timed to coincide with Bush's tour of South Korea, the senior member of our side said that the enemy can neither achieve its wicked aim by any vicious trick nor escape responsibility for the grave military provocations.

Various incidents, including the armed provocation of 21 April, and the enemy's acts at this meeting show more clearly that the rascals are the outrageous violators of the armistice agreement, warmongers recklessly acting to strain the situation in our country and to lead it to the brink of war, and shameless swindlers who are unscrupulous about methods benefiting their vicious aims. As the enemy commits one grave armed provocation after another against us along the MDL, while hastening preparations for a new war in real earnest in South Korea, the situation in our country is becoming more strained and a critical situation in which armed conflicts may break out any moment has been created in the DMZ.

He stressed: It is entirely thanks to our side's patience that the large-scale armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army did not turn into a total armed conflict. But the enemy must clearly know that there is a limit to our patience. If the enemy side persists in its reckless play with fire against our side along the MDL, defying our repeated protests and demands, we will mete out a stern punishment to the provocateurs. The enemy must look straight at reality and act with discretion, he warned.

The senior member of our side stressed: The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea should not instigate the South Korean military fascist elements to oppose us and should not adhere to new war provocation maneuvers. They should withdraw from South Korea, taking along all the aggressive forces, in accord with the demand of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

VRPR HITS SOUTH'S PLANNED NAVAL FIRING EXERCISES

SK050806 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At this hour, we will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to conduct naval firing exercises. The Chon Tu-hwan military group has announced that it will conduct naval mobility and firing exercises in the sea off Pusan port and the sea linking Chinhae and Masan ports from 6 to 8 May and in the sea along the west coastline from 5 to 8 May. This is an act of intentionally heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and a brazen challenge to people at home and abroad who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the peninsula.

As is known, a very adventurous and unprecedentedly large joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" was staged in this land from 13 February to 26 April, simulating aggression against North Korea. Before the echo of the rackets of this war exercise, which had continued for more than 70 days, faded, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now maneuvering to make gunpowder reek by again staging naval mobility and firing exercises in the south and west seas. This reveals the bellicose nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of pro-U.S. stooges. This clearly shows that this ring is a group of traitors who have heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and have desperately opposed the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

In principle, war and peaceful reunification cannot be compatible. Today, the world's progressive people, together with our people, ardently desire the attainment of peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula at the earliest possible date through the alleviation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and through the elimination of the danger of war.

This is very important in preserving peace not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia and the world. Lying about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military group -- their stooges -- have massed vast armed troops in the area along the armistice line and have further accelerated maneuvers to make preparations for a new war by continuously kicking up the racket of a reckless game of playing with fire against the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to stage powder-reeking naval mobility and firing exercises in the south and west seas is an intentional act to lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a more dangerous stage and to heighten tension. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's reckless war maneuvers, tension has increased in our country and the danger that a war might break out at any moment has further increased. Every fact shows that, although Chon Tu-hwan has clamored about peace and peaceful reunification in words only, he is actually clinging to maneuvers for war and division.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal maneuvers to oppose the country's independent and peaceful reunification and to drive the people to suffer horrible war disasters. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the desire of the people at home and abroad and the trend of the times for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, should act discreetly, immediately stop kicking up the rackets of reckless war exercises and step down from power without delay in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of our people.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES LAO PARTY HEAD ON REELECTION

SK042233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on May 2 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The message reads:

I extend you congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. I wish you success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS CHUCHE INSTITUTE FIGURE'S WIFE

SK042243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 4 received Tazuko Yasui, wife of former Director General of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea Kaoru Yasui, and her party on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

NODONG SINMUN URGES EXECUTION OF 1982 BUDGET

SK040722 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 29 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle to Successfully Execute This Year's State Budget in All Sectors"]

[Text] Today, all workers throughout the country, upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], have vigorously, courageously and confidently risen in the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, and we are assigned the important task of vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction by successfully executing this year's state budget, which was reviewed and adopted at the first session of the Seventh SPA.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the state budget is a basic financial plan and a state law which plans overall state affairs. Only when we correctly execute the state budget can we expand production, develop science and culture and continuously improve the people's living standards. Thanks to the party's wise leadership and the lofty revolutionary zeal of our heroic working class and all workers who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, state budgets have been successfully executed every year in our country. The state budget was successfully executed last year, based on a new upsurge in socialist construction and the rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy. Our state finances greatly contributed to strengthening the country's political, economic and military might.

The thoroughgoing execution of this year's state budget based on the brilliant successes in executing the budget last year is of great significance in further consolidating the country's economic and financial foundations, in vigorously accelerating production and construction and in improving the people's living standards a step further. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should make epochal progress in the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea and make this year the most brilliant one in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people by enacting a new, great upsurge this year in all sectors of revolution and construction.

To implement the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule in all sectors of the people's economy in accordance with the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year's message and in his recent policy speech, and to open promising prospects for achieving the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction, we should vigorously carry out the four nature remodelling projects and concentrate on achieving chemical and metallurgical goals. We should more rapidly develop agriculture, fisheries and light industries so that we can improve the people's living standards a step further.

Reflecting such demands for socialist economic construction, this year's state budget has been correctly formulated to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum by financially guaranteeing a high speed of economic development and a balance among the sectors of the people's economy. Correctly executing the national economic plan and the state budget for this year is an honorable and worthwhile struggle to brilliantly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding policy for economic construction, and it is an honorable task of accelerating the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea under the leadership of the party. By displaying the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and the party's policies -- the materialization of these instructions -- functionaries and workers in all sectors and units should accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned their sectors and units in a responsible manner worthy of masters, thus winning new, brilliant victories in executing this year's plan and state budget.

To enact new innovations and progress in executing the people's economic plan and state budget for this year, it is above all important for us to more vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. Vigorously forging ahead with the three revolutions is a decisive factor for accomplishing ahead of schedule the vast militant tasks for this year and the second 7-year plan and for achieving the new 10-point prospective goals.

All functionaries and workers should firmly arm themselves with the great *chuche* idea, should think and act in accordance with the requirements of the *chuche* idea and should assume an attitude worthy of masters in their work. In particular, they should closely study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas on socialist financial management and the financial policy of our party -- the materialization of this idea. With an indomitable fighting spirit, they should thoroughly implement this policy to the end.

All sectors and units of the people's economy should continuously improve technical and economic indices by vigorously carrying out a mass technical innovation movement, by improving production equipment and technical production processes and by extensively introducing advanced technology. They should also vigorously forge ahead with the cultural revolution.

An important guarantee for successfully executing this year's plan and state budget is the effective mobilization and utilization of the already provided production potential and an increase in production with the existing facilities, materials and labor force.

The foundation for the self-reliant economy, which our people have provided through the self-reliant and arduous struggle, has enormous production potential. The success of our struggle largely depends on how we effectively mobilize and utilize this potential.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should thoroughly establish a planned, preventative maintenance system for facilities and supervise and plan production and organization, thus leaving not even one unit of equipment unused but operating it at full capacity, completely utilizing the already provided production capacity. Thus, using indices, we should accomplish without fail daily, monthly, and quarterly plans ahead of schedule. Along with this, upholding the party's slogan "Let us save, save and save again!" We should firmly maintain our stand as the masters of the nation's economy, thereby economizing on electricity, fuel, raw materials and materials to the maximum extent and scientifically setting standards for consumption of all materials. Thoroughly abiding by these standards, we should systematically lower the rate of material consumption per unit of production. In particular, by planning and coordinating management activities, plants and enterprises should endlessly lower the prime cost of products.

So as to successfully execute this year's state budget and create new upsurges in socialist economic construction, we should more thoroughly accomplish the Tae'an work system and highly display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. The Tae'an work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful weapon for economic management to which we should firmly adhere during the entire period of socialist and communist construction. By going down to the lower units, strengthening political guidance and thoroughly accomplishing the mass line in conformity with the demands of the Tae'an work system, the workers of all sectors and all units should highly enhance the revolutionary zeal of the productive masses and successfully carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks.

Along with this, we should thoroughly establish the unified, intensive production guidance system in conformity with the demands of the Tae'an work system, better accomplish the policy of making the planning unified and detailed, and supervise and plan the work of managing facilities, materials, the labor force and financing, thereby carrying out economic management in a scientific and rational fashion. The new industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most superior industrial guidance system of our own style which assists in thoroughly implementing the Tae'an system by strengthening party and political guidance of industry and by correctly combining the state's centralized, uniform guidance with provincial creativity.

Always grasping in detail the actual situation of plants and enterprises, all provincial economic guidance committees should establish an orderly system under which they responsibly and uniformly grasp and guide all work ranging from the planning and management of facilities, guarantee of materials supply, and the organization of the labor force to financial evaluations. Functionaries should always go down to the plants and enterprises, give priority to political work and solve all pending problems in time, thus vigorously leading the masses to endless upsurges in production.

Correctly enforcing the independent economic accounting system is important work to which we should give priority in thoroughly accomplishing the Tae'an work system and successfully executing this year's state budget. The independent economic accounting system is an original method of managing the socialist state-run enterprises, which enables us to preserve the state's principle of planned management in accord with the real character of the socialist society and its transitional nature, properly maintain a balance at enterprises with regard to relative management originality, and correctly combine political and moral incentive with material incentive in economic management.

This year, all sectors of the national economy, all plants and enterprises, with deep understanding of the significance of practicing the independent economic accounting system in socialist economic construction, should practice the independent economic accounting system more superbly, meeting the demands of the Taean work system.

Endlessly strengthening the local budget system is an important demand in rapidly developing the local economy and culture, making the material and cultural life of the people more prosperous and further accelerating socialist construction. Functionaries at local power bodies should keep production at local industrial plants at a high level by improving guidance and management over local industries and, in particular, firmly consolidating the small and medium-size chemical plants, while actively accommodating the people in their living by maintaining well the network of social nourishment supply and the network of accommodating the people, also improving these networks. They should also guarantee the outlay of local budget funds by increasing income and earning more money for the state.

To successfully execute the state budget for this year, we should strengthen financial management and financial control and establish strict financial regulations. All the functionaries and working people should spend the nation's money as stipulated by regulations by thoroughly observing our party's financial management regulations. They should never violate the regulations or spend the people's money without thorough consideration. At the same time, the guidance functionaries of the state economic organizations and enterprise management functionaries should execute the state budget without deviation by constantly improving the activities of managing the enterprises and thoroughly observing financial regulations.

All state organization, enterprises and cooperative organizations should actively mobilize the masses to financial management and firmly turn financial management into works of the masses themselves by strengthening the monthly and quarterly financial summing up system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the daily financial summing up system put forward by our party. At the same time, the financial banking institutions should strengthen the control of won.

To implement successfully this year's national economic plan and correctly execute the state budget, it is important to heighten the role of party organizations. All party organizations and members of the three revolutions work teams should direct their efforts toward continuously pushing ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, while superbly carrying out the work of giving guidance to and assisting the functionaries of the economic sectors and working people so they can make continued renovations and continually advance with self-reliant revolutionary spirits and high revolutionary verve. In addition, they should correctly lead the functionaries of all sectors so that they can perform well financial management work with the right stand and outlook of finance.

Let us all make this significant year a most brilliant year in the annals of our people's revolutionary struggle by successfully implementing this year's plan and the state budget by energetically marching in the spirit of the speed battle joined to chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year's message and policy speech.

NODONG SINMUN NOTES KIM CHONG-IL CHUCHE TREATISE

SK040342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 2 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May editorial: "Let Us More Firmly Arm Ourselves With the Chuche Idea of Our Party"]

[Text] Today, the entire country is seething with a magnificent advance movement to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech on the task of the people's government in imbuing society with the chuche idea. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is a great chuche-type revolutionary program indicating the way to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all sectors of revolution and construction and to achieve the final victory of the chuche idea.

One of the most important tasks in brilliantly implementing this magnificent program is to more aggressively forge ahead with the work of firmly arming all party members and workers with the *chuche* idea. Continuously strengthening indoctrination and propaganda on the *chuche* idea to meet the requirements of the developing reality is a firm policy consistently pursued by our party. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basis of the ideological revolution is to firmly arm party members and workers with the *chuche* idea of our party.

The *chuche* idea is the unitary guidance ideology of our party and is a firm guideline for the revolution and construction in our era. The history of the advance of our revolution is one in which all the people have struggled and achieved victory with this revolutionary idea as a firm creed. All of our revolutionary gains shine with the *chuche* idea. Only when all the people firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea can they advance and complete their revolutionary cause. This is an indisputable truth which has been proved in the historic course of our protracted and arduous revolution. Learning from this truth and paying attention to the work of arming party members and workers with the *chuche* idea in accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, our party has assisted in vigorously forging ahead with this work. In particular, it has clearly solved various theoretical questions in understanding the *chuche* idea and has helped all party members and workers profoundly master and thoroughly put it into practice.

Today, all the people are living and struggling with the *chuche* idea as a firm world outlook and as a guideline in their work and daily life. Thus, society is overflowing only with the *chuche* idea. This is the precious fruition of the leadership of our party.

The recent publication of the treatise "On the *Chuche* Idea" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, has marked a very important occasion in firmly arming party members and workers with the *chuche* idea and making them fight stoutly under its banner. The treatise comprehensively explains all questions concerning the formulation, principles, study and materialization of the *chuche* idea. Because of this, the treatise serves as a fine textbook for the study of the *chuche* idea and as a guideline for study and propaganda on the theory of the *chuche* idea. It is very significant for our party members and workers to have this scientific work in vigorously accelerating their revolutionary cause under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

The work of arming ourselves with the *chuche* idea is work which we should further strengthen now, when the revolution and construction have developed further. Today, our revolution has reached a very high stage in which we are struggling with the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea as a general mission. By vigorously forging ahead with the work of arming party members and workers with the *chuche* idea, we should expedite the final victory of the *chuche* idea.

The *chuche* idea is a great prerevolutionary idea with which all party members and workers should firmly arm themselves, which they should regard as a world outlook and which they should thoroughly materialize. As explained in the treatise, the *chuche* idea is above all a great guiding idea which reflects the trend of a new historic era. The greatness and truth of the revolutionary idea of the working class rests with the fact that this idea reflects the requirements of the contemporary era for the development of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on profound insight into the requirements of our era and into the situation of the initial stages of the communist movement in our country, discovered in his early years the new truth that the revolutionary struggle should be waged independently and creatively, relying on the people, and he has developed and completed the *chuche* idea as the guiding idea of our era in the course of generalizing the rich experience which he has gained while leading the revolution and construction.

Thus, he has developed the people's revolutionary struggle to achieve sovereignty to a new, higher stage. In grasping the truth of the chuche idea, we understand the historic achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in ushering in and advancing a new, historic era under the banner of the great chuche idea. The chuche idea is an encyclopedic revolutionary idea comprehensively containing a philosophical principle and the principles of developing nature, society, revolution and construction. The chuche idea contains the most scientific and revolutionary philosophical principle. As clarified in the treatise, the chuche idea, on the basis of clarifying the essential feature of man, raises the position and role of man in the world as a fundamental philosophical question and brilliantly explains this position and role, thus establishing a new world outlook, placing priority on man.

Only when we firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea can we assume the revolutionary stand of viewing the world in the interests of man and of making the world serve man. The chuche idea is the evolution of a new principle in social history. As clarified by our party, the chuche idea explains the truth that the people are the subject of social history, that human history is the history of the struggle of the people for independence, that the socio-historic movement is a creative movement of the people and that the independent idea of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. Only when we profoundly master the chuche idea, therefore, can we correctly understand the lawful rule of the development of society and history and vigorously wage the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people.

The chuche idea also elucidates the most correct guiding principle which we should abide by in revolution and construction. Possessing a correct guiding principle is a basic factor influencing success in the revolution and construction. The chuche idea stresses the need for maintaining an independent stand, for adopting a creative method and for holding ideology as a basis in the revolution and construction. Only when we thoroughly materialize the guiding principle developed by our party can we correctly formulate and thoroughly implement our lines, policies, strategy and tactics and victoriously accelerate our revolutionary cause.

Indeed, the chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea which has performed a tremendous role in the development of the ideological history and revolutionary practice of the working class. A genuine outlook on the world of our era -- the chuche era -- was established and the basis of the revolutionary theory of the working class was formed by the chuche idea. An epochal turn was effected in the revolution and construction and the revolutionary movement of our era was vigorously accelerated.

We should correctly understand the historic position and greatness of the chuche idea by intensifying the study of this idea. By so doing, we can vigorously accelerate the revolutionary cause with a firm conviction in the victory of the chuche idea, more deeply cherishing great pride in living in the fatherland of the chuche idea.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" clarified questions of principle of the chuche idea, developed and enriched its content and powerfully proved its originality and invincible vitality. This is an epochal event which laid a new milestone in arming people with the chuche idea and in embodying it in the revolution and construction. It carries great significance that the party members and working people are firmly arming themselves with the principles of the chuche idea developed in depth by our party. The significance of this lies in the fact that it makes all party members and working people firmly adhere to and glorify eternally the great ideological and theoretical exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Safeguarding the ideological and theoretical assets achieved by the leader of the working class is a firm guarantee for vigorously advancing and accomplishing the revolutionary cause. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has solved numerous difficult and complex ideological and theoretical tasks raised before the times and the revolution by unique ideological and theoretical activities during the entire period of leading the revolution and construction.

Thus, he made great ideological and theoretical achievements which are of immortal significance to the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The future of our revolution and the prosperity of the times are entirely dependent on how we safeguard and develop these lofty assets.

Considering that eternally safeguarding and adhering to Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea as the great guiding idea of our revolution is the most important mission assigned by the times and the revolution, our party has directed utmost attention to this work. The principles of the *chuche* idea put forward by our party are precious assets for safeguarding the purity of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and developing and enriching them. Therefore, the work of arming ourselves with our party's ideology and theory of embodying them is work for safeguarding and adhering to the ideological and theoretical achievements made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

No work is more important for our people, who are carrying out the revolution under the banner of the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, than this work. It is of great significance in accelerating the historic advance to model the entire society on the *chuche* idea that all party members and workers arm themselves with the principles of *chuche* advanced by our party. The work of embodying the *chuche* idea in the revolution and construction can be successfully carried out only when party members and workers deeply understand the principles of the *chuche* idea and make them into their firm faith.

In the past, our people could vigorously advance the revolution and construction solely along the road of independence by overcoming various difficulties and trials under arduous conditions because they had a strong belief in the *chuche* idea. Today, we are vigorously accelerating the historic cause of modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea. The principles of the *chuche* idea elucidated by our party are the guidelines which enable us to correctly understand the *chuche* idea and to intensify the struggle to embody the *chuche* idea in all domains of the revolution and construction.

We can credibly push ahead with the cause for the *chuche*-orientation of the entire society, convinced of victory and with hope for the future, when we advance adhering to this powerful ideological and theoretical weapon. Today our party's *chuche* idea clearly shows the road along which our times and revolution should advance. A firm guarantee for achieving the final victory of socialism, expediting the independent reunification of the fatherland and vigorously accelerating the cause of realizing the independence of the entire world lies in that we are living and struggling following the banner of this great revolutionary idea. Putting forward the work of firmly arming ourselves with the *chuche* idea and embodying this idea as the primary task, we should effect a new turn in this work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party members and workers should firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea without fail and should think and act in accord with the requirements of the *chuche* idea. What is important in arming ourselves with the *chuche* idea is to develop this work by directing our primary attention to deeply understanding the ideological and theoretical achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which opened up a new stage in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class.

The *chuche* idea has performed a tremendous role in effecting a great change in the development of ideological history and in advancing the revolutionary movement of our era under the banner of independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the road on which our revolution should advance by creating the immortal revolutionary idea. This is his greatest achievement.

Cherishing the great glory of implementing the revolution and upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- founder of the *chuche* idea and the outstanding ideologist and theorist of our era -- as the great leader, we should resolutely safeguard and glorify all ideological and theoretical assets the leader has created.

Deeply recognizing that only when they follow the road the leader has pioneered, adopting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea as a guideline, can they win victory in implementing the communist and socialist cause; party members and workers should always uphold the leader's revolutionary idea and leadership. Thanks to our party's positive struggle, the chuche idea is being further glorified with each passing day. Our party is a great chuche-type party which, adopting the chuche idea as a leading guideline, struggles for the ultimate victory of the chuche idea. The chuche idea, which was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been resolutely safeguarded and brilliantly developed by our party. We should endlessly glorify the immortal successes our party has attained in the course of leading the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, regarding them as sound assets for the future of the revolution.

Also of importance in firmly arming ourselves with the chuche idea is deeply studying the principles of the chuche idea. Studying the principles means to grasp the fundamental principle of social development and the revolutionary struggle. Only when we study the principles of the chuche idea can we deeply grasp its profound truth and its greatness and correctly embody the chuche idea. By deeply studying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and our party's publications, all party members and workers should be well versed in the essence of the idea, the thesis contained in them and their theoretical content and basis. By doing so, all party members and workers should be absolute believers in the chuche idea who think and act in conformity with the chuche idea.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" serves as a fine textbook for understanding and (?grasping) the theory of the chuche idea. Party organizations should create an atmosphere in which they sincerely study the content of the treatise with party members and workers. To arm ourselves with the chuche idea, we should conduct this work in close combination with revolutionary practice.

The chuche idea is a practical weapon and its vitality has been confirmed through our revolutionary practice. Along with making party members and workers understand the chuche idea in theory, party organizations should make them personify the truth of the chuche idea and its greatness by teaching them the history of our revolution which has won victory under the banner of the chuche idea, the reality of our fatherland in which the chuche idea has fully blossomed and the revolutionary people's struggle to safeguard independence. Party organizations also should make party members and workers responsibly implement their revolutionary tasks as masters and demonstrate the results of their knowledge of the chuche idea through practical struggle by teaching them tasks to embody the chuche idea and other tangible methods.

Functionaries engaged in scientific theory are assigned a very heavy duty of further deepening propaganda and indoctrination on the chuche idea. Functionaries engaged in the sector of social science should intensively and comprehensively study the achievements and experiences our party has attained in embodying the chuche idea and, basing themselves on it, positively contribute to correctly resolving practical problems arising in accelerating the revolution and construction. Functionaries engaged in the educational sector, including universities, should bring up students as a genuine revolutionary elite by strengthening indoctrination in the chuche idea among students. Functionaries engaged in the sector of theory and propaganda should effect a new turn in propaganda work on the chuche idea by writing more articles to expound and conduct propaganda on the chuche idea.

The immortal chuche idea is a great ideological banner leading our revolution and construction to victory. Living and struggling along the road indicated by the chuche idea, defending the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, is our people's unanimous will. No force can block the road ahead of our people, who adopt the chuche idea as their firm faith.

All party members and workers should expedite the ultimate victory of our revolution by firmly arming themselves with the great chuche idea and stoutly struggling to embody it.

YUGOSLAV PAPER NOTES KIM CHONG-IL ROLE IN KPA

SK050358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (KCNA) -- The Yugoslav paper NARODNA ARMIJA on April 22 carried an article together with a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visiting the Mangyongdae revolutionary school, on the occasion of his 70th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. The paper says:

The people and soldiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA. April 25 marks the lapse of 50 years since the Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and organized and waged the armed struggle against foreign occupationists.

The founding of the KPRA opened the road of a new turn in the struggle for the independence of the country. By waging an armed struggle with the *chuche* idea as its guideline the KPRA drove away the Japanese imperialists and liberated the country in August 1945.

Recalling that the KPA defeated the U.S. imperialists in the past fatherland liberation war under the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the paper notes: The brilliant revolutionary traditions of Korea inspire the younger generation of Korea and the KPA soldiers to new exploits today.

The paper goes on: Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the main duty of the KPA, saying that it regards it as its basic mission to serve the party and revolution and defend the socialist fatherland and the people as the immediate successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as the revolutionary armed force led by the Workers Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and sagacious leader, is performing great feats in the socialist construction and strengthening and development of the building of armed forces in Korea. Comrade Kim Chong-il, the perfect personifier of the *chuche* idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, is rendering great services for the ideological, political and organisational strengthening of the People's Army.

Greeting these significant holidays, the Yugoslav people hope for a successful development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authoritative member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement. These friendly and cooperative relations initiated by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and President Kim Il-song will continue to be strengthened and developed in the interests of the peoples of the two friendly nations.

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 4 MAY

SK041527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Chong Ha-chon left here today by air for the Soviet Union to attend celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the founding of PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by So Tong-Pom, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

MINISTER PROPOSES NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

SK050146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik emphasized yesterday that economic exchanges between South and North Korea should be actively promoted involving raw materials and primary products. In a speech at the Federation of Korean Industries, Son said, however, that political intercourse should be eliminated in these prospective exchanges.

For the economic exchanges, Son said, South Korea can buy iron ore, lead, zinc and anthracite from North Korea in return for industrial raw materials, social overhead capital facilities, advanced technological know-how and offering financial loans which North Korea needs.

Son added that unification should be achieved in a peaceful and democratic way under any circumstances. He said major factors which will affect the future unification will be the power gap between South and North Korea, and possible changes in North Korea's relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union and the solidarity in the Seoul-Washington defense structure.

He said prospects for inter-Korea economic exchanges will be good when Kim Il-song is no longer a factor because North Korea will be more pragmatic at that time.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DROPS IN FIRST QUARTER

SK300220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, Apr 30 (YONHAP) -- Calculated in oil-terms, Korea's energy consumption in the first quarter of 1982 totalled 109.5 million tons, down 8.9 percent from the same period last year, according to the Energy-Resources Ministry. The ministry said that consumption of oil-related energy sources decreased by 14.3 percent from last year's figures to 43.7 million barrels.

First quarter oil imports stood at 40.4 million barrels, down 24.1 percent from the corresponding period last year. Korea's hard coal consumption also decreased by 5.7 percent from last year to 5.9 million tons, while that of soft coal increased by 33.7 percent to 1.9 million tons. Ministry officials attributed the decrease in energy consumption to the lingering recession and relatively warm weather.

Due to accumulating oil and coal stockpiles, the ministry has readjusted the goals of the country's energy consumption for the remainder of this year.

The ministry lowered the expected increase of oil consumption from the original 4.5 percent to 1.3 percent; that of hard coal from 6.5 percent to 3.5 percent; and that of electric power from 9.8 percent to 6.5 percent.

The ministry plans to import 187 million barrels of oil, down 5.5 percent from original projections; four million tons of hard coal, down 34.9 percent; and 8.6 million tons of soft coal, up 3.4 percent from the first estimates.

Ministry officials said decreases in energy imports will save Korea 289.8 million U.S. dollars.

ULAANBAATAR CITY MPRP PLENUM HELD 22 APR

OW290542 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A scheduled plenum of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee held here today discussed the tasks of ideological and educational work of party organizations in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

In his report S. Pureb, secretary of the city MPRP committee, underlined that the essential task of improving ideological and educational work is the concern of the whole party, and must be in the center of attention of party, state, public and economic organizations. He pointed out the need to ensure unity in ideological, organizational and economic work, active participation of all communists and leading cadres in political and educational work, and close ties between economic and cultural construction tasks and the ideological, political, labor and moral education of the working people. Special attention should be paid to improving the working people's political education, the study of Marxist-Leninist theory by communists and working people, and the party political education system and the quality of teaching in that system.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, addressed the plenum.

G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; R. Jamts, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and C. Dabaadash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, participated in the work of the city party committee plenum.

JALAN-AAJAB ATTENDS YOUTH CENTER CEREMONY

OW050511 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1921 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The foundation for a youth center was laid in the Mongolian capital today, on the eve of May Day. Its construction was initiated by MRYL members and youth of Ulaanbaatar with funds made available from subbotniks, overtime work as well as contributions made by the city's labor collectives. In order to commission the project earlier, the MRYL Central Committee proclaimed it a MRYL shock construction project. It is envisaged that the new center will have a large assembly hall, cinema-lecture room and spacious room for youth celebrations and dances. There will also be rooms for amateur talent groups and young writers, artists' and designers' clubs.

L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee, and A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Commission of the MPR Children's Fund, underlined in their addresses during the foundation-laying ceremony that the new educational center will enhance the cultural level of Mongolian youth, improve its moral and aesthetic education and development technical thinking and proper organization of leisure of the capital's youth.

S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was present at the foundation-laying ceremony.

RAGCHAA RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR 28 APR

OW030458 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- T. Ragchaa, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received H. Bauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the MPR, and had a friendly talk with him.

DK CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON APRIL MEETING

BK050416 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330
GMT 4 May 82

["Statement of the Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government" -- dated 21 April]

[Text] The Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government held a meeting from 20 to 21 April 1982 under the chairmanship of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium and prime minister. All ministers, except for those who were engaged in missions abroad and urgent matters, attended the meeting. The cabinet reviewed and summed up the outcome of the government's work in all aspects in the dry season from October 1981 to April 1982 which has just ended, and set plans for the 1982 rainy season and 1982 as a whole.

The cabinet noted with satisfaction the outcome of the government's activities in this dry season. All members of the government have exerted every effort in carrying out their respective tasks in the military, diplomatic and all other fields -- such as health, social affairs, cultural and economic fields -- and in leading the struggle to crush the last dry-season offensive of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in all areas throughout Kampuchea.

The date 12 April 1982 in which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was compelled to flee in great shame from the Phnum Malai, Mak Hoeun and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields is an historic day as it marks when all the people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea successfully smashed the 1981-82 dry-season offensive of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy which it regarded as the last dry season in which it must wipe out all the forces of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

Thus, the defeat suffered in this dry season by the Vietnamese enemy clearly attests to its strategic defeat in military field. Along with the strategic defeat of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, the people, national army and guerrillas have made progress in all aspects.

In the military field, along with crushing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's dry-season offensive, we recaptured the territory that was under our control in the past rainy season. We have even expanded this liberated zone; thus the number of people living in our Democratic Kampuchean zone in all regions throughout the country has increased.

In the political field, the Kampuchean people have become increasingly aware that the only force fighting the Vietnamese enemy is Democratic Kampuchea. They have become well aware that Democratic Kampuchea -- which fights in pools of blood without fear of death in order to resist the Vietnamese aggressors, liberate the nation and defend our race -- has made every effort to rally all patriotic forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is why they have actively supported Democratic Kampuchean efforts for national unity. With every passing day, the people welcome and wait for the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to liberate them. As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, all the Kampuchean people harbor great rancor against it and only wait for a chance to crush it. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people resent the aggressor Le Duan Vietnamese clique. The clique's leadership apparatus is tottering to an extent unprecedented in the history of Vietnam. For example, the Fifth Congress of the so-called Vietnam Communist Party removed a number of old-hand Political Bureau members. They were replaced by new ones who have no influence among the people, workers and armymen. This also attests to the fact that Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has suffered a strategic defeat.

In the diplomatic field, we have made progress with respect to the point that the forces which are supporting us in the international arena have become more stable, in comparison with last year. The international front opposing expansionism has become more organized and firm. Particularly, this front has become well aware of Democratic Kampuchea's role in resisting the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategy. Meanwhile, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has become extremely isolated in the international arena. Countries throughout the

world -- except for the Soviet followers -- have all voiced a strong demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and put economic and financial pressures on Vietnam by absolutely refusing to resume aid to Vietnam. The world is well aware that Vietnam is the aggressor and the destroyer of the heritages of the Kampuchean national culture, such as the Angkor temples. Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea has achieved satisfactory progress in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

In the economic field, although the state of the genocidal war prevents us from recording any big progress, the crops that our people planted have increased fairly, even though the amount still does not meet the people's needs.

As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, it had found itself completely and totally at an impasse in the military, political and diplomatic fields, although it has exerted all-out efforts to carry on its maneuvers -- particularly in diplomatic field -- and to redress its military situation in order to delay its defeat. Its economy has plummeted to the bottom.

In summation, despite the obstinacy and efforts of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, we have made progress in all aspects although in our struggle we have had to pass through very complicated struggles full of twists and turns. Aside from the military maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, we must also pay attention to its political maneuvers to subvert and undermine our internal ranks in an attempt to foil the rallying of our Kampuchean national forces. In particular, we must pay attention to its diplomatic maneuvers to extend its occupation of Kampuchea through the burying of the UN resolutions which demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. In this effort, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have tried to undermine the international front that opposes global and regional expansion. Through this, they hope that they might be able to divert the current situation into one in which Democratic Kampuchea -- the sole fighting force which has attacked and recorded successive defeats against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the Kampuchean battlefield -- will become isolated.

In the face of this dark design of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, the cabinet would like to appeal to all of the Kampuchean people inside and outside the country and all the male and female combatants and cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units in all battlefields throughout the country to uphold the banner of great national unity more highly and struggle shoulder to shoulder in order to fulfill the following tasks in the coming rainy season and in 1982 as a whole:

1. Continue to fight and resist the offensive drives of the Vietnamese enemy since it will certainly strive to carry on its abject military operations;
2. Continue to disseminate and implement more effectively the PDG/NUK policies, particularly among the people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the enemy; and
3. Strive to mobilize friends in the international arena. The cabinet would like to stress that Democratic Kampuchea does not want to solve the Kampuchean problem only through the armed struggle. Democratic Kampuchea welcomes any measure so long as it makes the Vietnamese enemy withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. In this immediate period, however, the Vietnamese aggressors have compelled us to take up arms to fight against them, otherwise our nation would die and we would lose our fatherland.

Concerning the problem of national unity, the Democratic Kampuchean Government is the one which initiated the secret negotiations with the other parties which are opposing the Vietnamese aggressors and the one which led to the signing of the joint communique in Singapore on 4 September 1981. Later on, the Democratic Kampuchean Government strived to meet with other parties, such as the meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 21 and 23 February 1982 in Beijing with the aim of successfully realizing this national union. Moreover, for this sacred cause of national union, the Democratic Kampuchean side has made all kinds of sacrifices and a great deal of contributions.

At present, the Democratic Kampuchean Government must lead the struggle to fight the Vietnamese aggressors because if we do not fight the Vietnamese aggressors, our nation would die. Thus, the best measure for all friends concerned -- near and far who oppose global and regional expansion -- is to increase their support for Democratic Kampuchea, which is a legitimate state, so as to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors more effectively.

Moreover, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression has wreaked upon the Kampuchean people great misery, ailment, starvation, destruction and separation, and caused the death of 2.5 million Kampucheans. For this reason, the cabinet would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to join with each other and put an end to this unjust war by:

1. Supporting the legal and legitimate Democratic Kampuchea state through a vote of support to maintain the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations in the coming 37th General Assembly;
2. Putting all forms of pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy to force it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the 34th, 35th and 36th UN resolutions, including such measures as cutting economic, financial and all other kinds of aid. Do not give any aid to it; and
3. Giving all forms of aid to the Kampuchean people who are waging the struggle.

Availing itself of this occasion, the cabinet would like to express its commendation for the great spirit of sacrifice of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and all of the Kampuchean people who have inflicted most shameful defeats on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in this dry season which it considered a decisive dry season.

The cabinet bows its head to pay homage to the noble souls of the comrades in arms who have sacrificed their young lives for the survival of the nation and preservation of the fatherland.

In conclusion, the cabinet would like to express profound thanks to ASEAN and all other countries in the world which have given their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's just cause to liberate their nation and defend their race. A Kampuchean proverb says: A friend in need is a friend indeed. The ASEAN countries and other countries have supported and helped us in a time of difficulty in which we have faced the danger of losing our nation and race. The Kampuchean people will forever remember the good deeds of these true friends.

[Signed] Cabinet of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; Democratic Kampuchea, 21 April 1982

AFP: KHMER ROUGE READY TO MEET OTHER FACTIONS

BK050655 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 5 May (AFP) -- The ousted Khmer Rouge government is ready to meet two other anti-Vietnamese Cambodian factions for further talks on a coalition virtually anywhere anytime, a Khmer Rouge official said today.

In a telephone interview, the official said the deposed administration was ready to join talks in any ASEAN capital, or in China or North Korea, as proposed by ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "We see no problem in going here or there. We are waiting for the other two groups to decide," said the official, who is part of the Khmer Rouge delegation to the Bangkok-based United Nations regional arm.

The statement appeared to clear the way for a proposed meeting in Kuala Lumpur, possibly later this month, of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's group and the anti-communist faction led by ex-premier Son Sann.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- have been maneuvering to bring about such a tripartite resistance summit before the ASEAN foreign ministers hold their annual conference in Singapore in June.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETINGS TO LAO CONGRESS

BK040813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Third LPRP Congress, Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP, has sent a greetings message to the congress.

The message says: Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as head, the Lao people have gone through a stage full of difficulties, surmounted ordeals, triumphed over the French colonialists and toppled the U.S. neocolonialist and feudal regimes. The Lao people have frustrated all sabotage maneuvers of Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and have succeeded in defending their territory. In particular, they have achieved great successes in building the country since liberation.

With its correct foreign policy, the LPRP has made an important contribution to the alliance of the three Indochinese countries as well as to the successes of their revolution, which day after day contribute actively to the defense of peace and stability, to the development of regional cooperation and to the cause of the struggle for peace and social development. The LPRP's prestige has been further enhanced in the international arena.

The Lao people's great successes have laid solid foundations for socialist construction in Laos, brought the Lao people a happy life and contributed to the advance of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement.

The Kampuchean people and the KPRP are proud to have as sincere comrades in arms the Lao people and the LPRP. The Lao people and party have always given their devoted support and their assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle which is glorious but full of sacrifices and privations.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the KPRP, we express our profound gratitude to the Lao people and the LPRP.

Our people are now implementing the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress to defend national independence firmly and build their country that is advancing toward socialism.

Our party and people as a whole understand that our solidarity with Laos and Vietnam is a strategy and a law deciding the stability and the development of the PRK. The alliance and cooperation in all domains with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the foundations of our party's foreign policy.

We are satisfied with the brilliant successes of the peoples of the three countries and we are sure of the brilliant future of the Indochinese people's revolutionary cause.

May the bonds of solidarity and great friendship between our two parties and peoples be developed still further.

May your congress achieve brilliant successes.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN'S REPORT TO LPRP CONGRESS

BK280100 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0152 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Political report by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane at Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, respected comrade guests, dear comrade delegates:

Since the second party congress, continuing the country's heroic struggle cause, our country's revolution has -- under the leadership of the party -- gone through difficult and hard times and won great victories of historic significance, thereby driving out the U.S. imperialists, liberating the whole country, eliminating the feudal system, fulfilling the national-democratic revolution, and leading this country to embark on a new era, an era of independence, freedom and socialism. [applause]

The historic victories in liberating the country and fulfilling the national-democratic revolution:

Approaching the early years of the 1970's, our people's national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists entered the period of winning the final victory. After sustaining defeats in their attempts at Vietnamizing the war in Vietnam, waging the intensified special war in Laos and in expanding the war to Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists found it necessary to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam in 1973 and to recognize the Vientiane agreement on Laos in that same year. The United States also found it necessary to withdraw its troops from the various Indochinese countries. However, they nurtured the hope that with the approval of Beijing they could implement its postwar schemes in Laos through its lackey forces. At a time when the United States was defeated and at an impasse, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles made use of the Indochinese people's victories as a bargaining chip for the United States to place China in the United Nations and make concessions with China on the Taiwan issue. They have colluded with the United States in their scheme to apply pressure on the Lao and Vietnamese revolutions to force them to depend on China.

Despite the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to implement their dark desires, we vigorously brought into full play our subjective factors, strengthened the actual forces of the revolution in all respects, were determined to build and turn the liberated zone into a state and prepared every condition for advancing toward the liberation of the whole country.

Coordinating in battles with Vietnamese volunteer forces, our army and people heroically defeated the U.S. intensified special war in Laos step by step and liberated fourth-fifths of the entire territory and over one half of the population in the country, thus forcing the United States to recognize the Vientiane agreement on Laos dated 21 February 1975. We vigorously encouraged the political struggle movements of the masses, maneuvered for a very important and great strategic position and shattered the enemy's postwar schemes, thereby creating basic favorable conditions for leading the revolution to win complete victory.

In the autumn of 1973, a sector of the central leading organization and 1,500 fighters of the LPLA moved into Vientiane and Luang Prabang in victorious and gallant manner. Directly led by the party and encouraged by new victories, mass movements in the areas temporarily controlled by the United States and its puppets developed enthusiastically, extensively and thoroughly. By late 1974 and early in 1975 the revolution surfaced in almost all areas temporarily controlled by the enemy.

At a time when the situation in our country was ripe for simultaneous uprisings all over the country, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples won complete victories, thus creating a very favorable condition for the revolution in our country.

Seizing this historic opportunity -- which is available once a millennium -- our party mobilized the masses on a timely basis to stage simultaneous uprisings through the three strategic blows and legal struggles in the three zones [old liberated zone, newly liberated zone and enemy-occupied zone] and launched all-round attacks against the enemy, defeating the various U.S. puppet forces, paralyzing their resistance and forcing them to disarm.

On 5 August 1975, our people basically shattered the lackey administrations in all provinces and municipalities. On 23 August 1975, the people's revolutionary administrative committee of Vietiane Province and municipality introduced itself in a mass rally in the capital. This marked the actual end of the coalition administration.

On 1 and 2 December 1975, the national congress of the people's representatives acknowledged the abdication of King Sisavang Vatthana, recognized the dissolution of the national political coalition council and the national provisional coalition government, abrogated the out-of-date monarchical system and established the LPDR.

We then liberated the whole country and swiftly and completely established the people's democratic administration throughout the country without causing any major damages. We effectively maintained political tranquillity and public order, prevented the people's daily lives from being drastically changed and immediately built a new position and a new force of the revolution. All this is a miraculous success of our leadership, thus befitting our people's saying: The lotus is left unscathed, the mud unstructured, but all the fish are caught. [applause]

The historic victories won by us are also a success for the three Indochinese countries, the various national liberation movements and for the force of peace, democracy, and progress in the world. They are also a victory for invincible Marxism-Leninism. These victories contributed to the partial collapse of U.S. neocolonialism, checking the dangers of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and to shifting the balance of forces in favor of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in this region and the rest of the world. [applause]

In short, after waging a struggle against aggression and occupation by the feudalists and foreigners and the imperialists for 2 decades -- particularly after the 30 years of struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- our people of all tribes have become the genuine masters of the country and have had sufficient conditions to fulfill their sole, time-honored earnest aspiration: peace, independence, national concord and national unification and an opportunity to build and make the country prosperous and achieve a lasting happy and plentiful life. [applause]

Dear comrades; the initial great victories of our country's revolution on the path of advancing toward socialism:

Immediately after seizing administrative power throughout the country, our party resolutely affirmed that it was necessary to lead the country to advance directly to socialism without pursuing the road of capitalist development. Our party decided to smash the apparatuses of the old regime and build and strengthen the principles of the party-led people's democracy in order to carry out the duties of the proletarian dictatorship. Our state nationalized the banks, factories and plants of the old regime and the private citizens who had fled the country.

Our state took control of the financial branch, communications, electricity, water works, information systems, posts and telecommunications, the press, radio broadcasting networks, publishing establishments, all books and stationery and all other educational sectors.

In the diplomatic sphere, we have adopted a policy and line of completely relying on the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, strengthened the special militant alliance between our people and the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and supported the movements of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

The actual behavior of the revolution in our country in the past years clearly proves that our party line and policies conform with the rule of the revolution in our country and of the era. It is the first basic factor deciding all the victories of our country. [applause]

The following are our major achievements:

On the national defense and public security front: After fulfilling their national liberation revolution, our people have had only one earnest aspiration, that is, to build the country in peace, consolidate national independence and maintain friendly relations with various nations. However, our people cannot easily carry out this task. After retreating from Laos, the U.S. imperialists have used Thai territory as a springboard to send their lackeys to reactivate bandit and reactionary underground bases; create rebellion and confusion; and bribe, encourage and force some people to evacuate and flee the country, thus sabotaging our people's peaceful and happy life.

The Chinese leaders have long followed in a desperate manner the path of expansionism and hegemonism. On this path of expansionism to Southeast Asia, they have schemed to first swallow the various countries in Indochina. They have exposed their betrayal to the revolutionary peoples in the world as well as to the Chinese people. They have become the most dangerous enemy of our people. They have schemed to connect our territory with Kampuchea where they are clinging to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey clique to pressure Vietnam in the hope of making the latter yield to them.

Since early in 1979, they have sent several divisions of troops close to the border in preparation for aggression against our country. They are closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries to feed and train tens of thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries and are using the pro-Maoist reactionary forces in this region to carry out sabotage activities in many respects against our country.

Clearly understanding the stubborn nature and the subtle, dangerous enemy schemes, we have always maintained high vigilance and have ceaselessly consolidated and strengthened the all-people national defense and public security forces. Our various armed forces and public security forces have coordinated with various Vietnamese volunteers in certain areas, and have joined with the people of various ethnic tribes in fighting the enemies in all respects. As a result, their schemes in restoring forces and [word indistinct] with a view to overthrowing our young LPDR have been defeated.

With wholehearted support from our people of various tribes together with the assistance from various fraternal countries, our armed forces and public security forces have been rapidly developed in all respects. Our nation will forever remember the meritorious deeds of our heroes, cadres, combatants and people as well as those of the Vietnamese voluntary fighters and other international fighters who have heroically sacrificed their lives for the cause of our national liberation and for their lofty international obligations to defend our beloved country. [applause]

Since the liberation of the whole country, our party has always regarded the task of guiding the economic transformation and building, the cultural development and the improvement of the people's living conditions as the most important political task.

With the correct line and policies of the party and with the perseverance of our people -- together with great international assistance -- over the past 6 years, the total amount of social products has increased by 43 percent. National revenue has increased by some 40 percent per capita on the average. The amount of agricultural and forestry output has increased 1.5 times while the amount of rice production has increased from 700,000 tons in 1976 to 1,145,000 tons in 1981. The number of cattle has increased from 900,000 to 1,300,000 during the same period. We have begun to carry out intensive agriculture, increase cultivation seasons and build irrigation projects. Fallow land has been restored while wasteland has been reclaimed. Over the past 6 years, the acreage of cultivation has been increased by 33.5 percent compared with that in 1976. The area of irrigated ricefields has doubled. The number of machines used in agricultural work has increased five times. Since 1980, we have basically solved the problem of food shortages.

We have restored and broadened our capability to produce several industrial items, for example, in electricity, repair mechanization, coal exploitation, salt, gypsum, construction materials, food processing and other industries. Electricity production increased 3.57 times in 1981 compared with that produced in 1976. The number of bricks increased by 15 times, farm tools increased by 1.5 times while food industries (beer, cigarettes, and so on) increased by 1.5 times in 1981 compared with those in 1976. Some 600 additional kilometers of roads were also built during this period. We have set up silos in many areas while rebuilding dozens of district or provincial towns which were damaged by the war.

Over the past 6 years, we have set up as many as 31 state agricultural and forestry settlements, thereby expanding the movements to switch to agricultural cooperatives throughout the country. As of today, four provinces have basically completed setting up agricultural cooperatives in rice-farming areas. The state has managed 188 state-owned industrial factories having a total of 15,000 workers. The state has controlled the whole air transportation branch while controlling 60 percent of the auto transportation force. Throughout the country, there are a total of 180 state-owned shops, 346 cooperative stores and 150 service bases. The figures of retail price business have increased by five times while the quantity of consumer goods in the country increased by 7.4 times compared with those in 1976. We have set up the national bank to implement the unified financial system throughout the country. We have announced the implementation of several policies, for example, on pricing, wages, taxes, work procedures and so forth.

Economic relations with foreign countries have been established and broadened. We have been provided with great international assistance, in particular, from various fraternal socialist countries. We have made great efforts in the economic and financial fields.

There still remain enormous difficulties in the economic area. What has made us confident, however, is that through studies done in the past few years, we have gradually found appropriate directions, paths and measures for the carrying out of the economic transformation and construction in the period of bypassing to socialism in our country. [applause]

In the cultural, educational and public health sectors, we have also achieved considerable progress. We have helped 85 percent of uneducated people to stamp out illiteracy. The number of formal students has increased almost twice while the number of vocational school students and senior high school students has increased several times. At present, there are as many as 10,000 Lao students and workers studying abroad.

We have vigorously developed the field of information and culture under various form. We have consolidated the radio stations in various areas while expanding newspapers, bulletins of the party, mass organizations and the army. We have broadened the activities of art and literary and acrobatic troupes as well as of stationed and mobile film projection teams. Sports activities and public health networks have also been rapidly expanded.

The number of cadres in the public health service has increased 1.8 times during the past 5 years. The work on social welfare, war veterans and mother and child care has also been developed considerably. Additionally, we have reeducated and trained thousands of people who are victims of the old society, and have helped them to return to becoming good citizens again. Our major weak point is that the efficiency of these works is still not good and that in general, the struggle on this front against the enemy's sabotage and destruction is still passive.

With regard to the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship system, our party has concentrated forces on building and rehabilitating various organizations in the proletarian dictatorship system. The party has firmly grasped and strengthened various organizations concerning the state authority and rights and popular democracy. It has concentrated on training, building and broadening the contingent of cadres, particularly the leading cadres at various levels and of various branches. The task of mobilizing workers, state employees, farmers, youths, women, and intellectuals, as well as the work relating to Buddhist monks and novices and tribal chiefs, have also been unprecedentedly consolidated and broadened. The use of the worker-peasant alliance and the role of revolutionary people have been clearly promoted and expanded.

The congress wholeheartedly praises and hails the working class, farmers, other laboring people, intellectuals, elderly people, youths, children, monks or novices, personages, chiefs of various tribes, and industrial, trade, transportation and construction businessmen as well as those Lao residents abroad and aliens in our country for their achievements in production and in maintaining the administrative power, defending and building our beloved country. [applause]

Regarding foreign affairs, we note with pleasure that the special relations between the two parties and countries of Laos and Vietnam have been deepening with each passing day. the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation in July 1977, and the signing of other agreements between Laos and Vietnam marks a turning point of historic significance in the relations between the two countries. In the circumstances in which our country has suffered various difficulties created by the enemies or caused by natural disasters, the SRV has continued to give us sincere support and great and valuable assistance.

Our party, state and people have positively supported the fraternal Kampuchean people in staging uprisings to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and to gain genuine independence and freedom. The Kampuchean people have quickly revived and have now been developing along the path of advance to socialism. Our country and the PRK have signed agreements on economic, cultural and trade exchanges and cooperation, and other agreements in other sectors. Following the signing of these agreements, the mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual assistance in the national defense and construction between the two countries have been further strengthened.

The solidarity and the relations of all-round cooperation between our party, state and people and those of the Soviet Union and of other fraternal socialist countries have also been consolidated and enhanced. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have given great, effective assistance in many fields to our country. Our country's relations with many countries and other international organizations have been incessantly broadened. Our friends have also given increasingly more support and assistance to us.

On the other hand, we have also made a positive contribution to the cause of common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in this region and the world. [applause] We note with satisfaction that following our establishment of the new system, our country has become a member of the socialist community of which the Soviet Union is the core. This is a result of the indomitable struggle of the entire party and people of various tribes in our country. This shows the great international socialist trust and love which have been given to us by the various fraternal parties and countries. We must endeavor and surge forward to be worthy of this trust. [applause]

Comrades, alongside with the achievements we have scored, we must accept that we still have numerous shortcomings. This is because we are still characterized by subjectivism, and fail to see all of the difficulties and complexities in the turning period of revolution. This is why in the recent past, we have failed to carry out the political and ideological work profoundly. The efficiency of work in certain fields is still awkward. The work has not been carried out in a timely manner. The cadres and party members -- including key cadres -- have not yet come to understand the party's line, plans and policies profoundly.

Under the new circumstances, a number of party cadres and members have become bureaucratic-minded and divorced themselves from the masses. Moreover, some of them have even become less efficient and have been led astray. Their ideological and political work has not been closely coordinated with organizational work. The organizational machine appears immense and impressive, but its efficiency is low.

A number of local administrations and work branches have not yet genuinely directed their work toward the foundations. Party foundations in several areas remain unstable and weak. The administrations at these foundations have failed to develop their effectiveness to be a genuine tool for guaranteeing the people's right to mastership. A number of mass organizations have not been able to fulfill their responsibilities and roles.

On the economic front, we still remain subjective; we have failed to firmly grasp economic laws, to vigorously promote the people's right to mastership and to pay close attention to reviewing economic efficiency. We still run the economy in a bureaucratic and administrative manner, and cling to nepotism, thus creating an unsound working pattern and inviting more unfavorable reaction from the people. Because orders have been used in an administrative manner in the agricultural and trading transformation front, certain economic foundations which have already been reorganized now lack firmness. On the educational, cultural and public health fronts, only quantitative and format aspects have been stressed -- we have failed to pay attention to raising quality, building necessary material foundations, and providing sufficient welfare facilities to school teachers, cadres and employees in this sector.

Comrades, after reviewing the situation of the development of the revolution in our country in the past 10 years, I have some points to make:

1. Laos is a small country with a small population. Our living standard is very low in many respects, but our people maintain a tradition of ardent patriotism, and have united closely to fight gallantly against external aggression. Favorable historical and epochal developments allowed us to set up a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which has been the first decisive factor for all the victories of our revolution. In carrying out an arduous and protracted struggle under confusing international conditions, our party has always firmly adhered to the stand of the working class, remained faithful to its ideology, firmly grasped the correct revolutionary goal, and firmly adhered to a clear-cut theoretical line of thinking. It always holds aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, and blends genuine patriotism with

glorious proletariat internationalism. Our party remains absolutely firm to its strategy. It remains absolutely resolute in dealing with the enemy, but absolutely faithful to comrades and friends. Our party has guided our people of all nationalities to gallantly overcome numerous difficulties and trials. It fully understands the reality and the balance of forces at all times, under all circumstances and in all places so that it can outline a wise and correct strategy, method and form of fighting to win victory. A correct line, a firm and sound strategy, wise tactics, and a creative and timely revolutionary approach are the decisive factors in all victories of our revolution. [applause]

2. The special aspects of the current reality and the requirements of the revolutionary struggle demand that we firmly grasp and endeavor to continually strengthen the apparatus of proletarian dictatorship, turn our attention to vigorously building political foundations, strengthen the proletarian dictatorship in the countryside and in all economic, technical, administrative and academic foundations in order to guarantee the right to mastership of the laboring people of all nationalities, and more vigorously attack all forces hostile to the revolution in our country.

3. In advancing toward socialist construction under the current reality in our country, we must closely coordinate the two tasks of defending and building the country. We must not place more emphasis on one than the other. However, we must regard economic construction and cultural development as the most important and decisive duty because it is the ultimate goal of the revolution, and a foundation for securely defending the country and building the new regime. Because our numbers are small as a nation, in advancing toward socialist construction we must implement several steps of bypassing. We must extricate ourselves from the natural economy, and transform small-scale production into the large-scale socialist production. We must advance from and transform agricultural and forestry production into industrial production. The development of production is a fundamental aspiration, but for our country the circulation and distribution of goods play a very significant role in developing production. That is why the trade service is very important. To fulfill the objective of this sector, we must first of all try in every way to expand the communications and transport network both within the country and to other countries. The economy is the most decisive factor, but culture plays a very significant role. This is because without sound cultural standards, we will not be able to transform and build the economy, defend the country, and become the genuine masters of the country and our own destiny. Therefore, we must advance the ideological and cultural revolution, especially in the educational field, one step ahead of other tasks.

Line, Orientations and Tasks of Our Revolution in the New Stage

Comrades:

I-- In the new stage, the revolution in our country has developed with the following major characteristics:

1. Embarking on the new stage of the revolution, together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, our country has become an outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, directly confronting a new international reactionary alliance with the Chinese expansionist reactionaries as a shock brigade.

The reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, has become the direct and dangerous enemy of our people; therefore, the struggle to defend our independence, sovereignty and new regime is to be a very fierce and protracted struggle and surely it will make the Who Will Win struggle between the two paths -- socialist and capitalist -- ever more intense and complicated.

2. We have set up a superior political regime, and our multiethnic people have become masters of the whole country; but our economy is by far underdeveloped and our cultural level leaves much to be desired. We possess a great variety of rich natural resources and enjoy fundamentally favorable international conditions; however, our capacity to exploit the potentials of our country and international aid is still very limited.

The consequences of 30 years of war of aggression and the neocolonialist vestiges of U.S. imperialism still require many years to overcome.

Since our economy is underdeveloped, the differentiation of classes in our society is not sharp and evenly distributed in various regions. Workers, peasants and other sections of laboring people account for about 95 percent of the population. In our society there still exist exploiting elements. However, they are small in number, do not engage in large-scale exploitation and do not constitute a main obstacle to the development of production. The main obstacle is our small production permeated with the character of a natural economy. Therefore, the biggest problem at present is to encourage and provide assistance, guidance and organization for the various strata of people, particularly the working peasants, to take up the path of socialist collective production voluntarily, thus gradually eliminating poverty and backwardness.

Our nation is composed of many ethnic groups whose levels of development are not equal, and the vast majority of our people are Buddhist believers. Over the past decades, all strata of the population and all the ethnic and religious groups have united into a bloc in the national united front, marching under the party banner, and have resolutely risen to fight for national liberation, to defend and build our fatherland. Ours is a nation which has enjoyed a fine tradition of unity, indomitable fighting, faithfulness and loyalty. This is a fundamental strength quite favorable to us in the building and development of the revolutionary movement to bring socialism to our people and help us overcome all difficulties, defend the fatherland and successfully build socialism.

3. We are carrying out the socialist revolution at a time when the socialist countries have become a powerful system in the world with the Soviet Union as a mainstay, when Vietnam and Kampuchea are also firmly defending their national independence and building socialism. We embark upon the socialist revolution at a time when the third scientific-technological revolution has developed intensively and widely and when the socialist countries and the world's working class have obtained mastery of this revolution.

The above-mentioned three major characteristics are closely connected and affect all spheres of work throughout the new stage of our revolution; but the most salient characteristic is that we are advancing to socialism from too low an economic and cultural level, and furthermore, we are subjected to the enemy's continuous sabotage.

II. General Line, Orientations and Tasks of the Revolution in the New Stage

A. To advance directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, is the necessary path of our revolution aimed at meeting the cherished aspirations of the people of all ethnic groups in our country, namely, to consolidate peace, firmly safeguard sovereignty and national independence and build a lasting, prosperous and happy life.

This is a question of the development law of our revolution and also the law and the inevitable trend of the present epoch, namely, national independence linked with socialism. Socialism can only materialize on the basis of the working people being real masters of their country and society under the party's leadership, and a large-scale mechanized industry. To advance to socialism from a small farmers' natural economy of self-sufficiency and self-support, is a very new, almost unprecedented path. It must go through various transition steps and must be a long one, full of difficulties and hardships.

We should rebuild all forces of production as well as the relations of production, infrastructure as well as superstructure. Of these, what is the most fundamental is the building of the new productive forces and the molding of new socialist people fully capable of managing the state and society and organizing a life of work and happiness for millions of people.

The general line of our revolution in the new stage is as follows:

To ceaselessly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, to organize and ensure close unity of the working people of all ethnic groups and the exercising of their right to master their country and society.

To carry out simultaneously the three revolutions in which the revolution in production relations will pave the way for the productive forces to develop; the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin and the cultural and ideological revolution should take a step ahead all for the socialist construction.

To exploit and bring into full play all potentials of the country, starting from agriculture and forestry, taking the development of agriculture and forestry as a base for industrial development, to transform the natural economy.

To turn small production step by step into socialist large-scale production, to carry out industrialization gradually and selectively, considering socialist industrialization as the central task of the period of transition in order to develop the production forces, to build up and constantly consolidate the socialist relations of production, to turn our country into one having developed agriculture, forestry and industry.

To build a prosperous, happy and joyful life for the people of all ethnic groups, to eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man.

To strengthen national defense and security, firmly defend our sovereignty, national independence and the new regime.

To build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos, and together with Vietnam and Kampuchea firmly defend the outpost of the world socialist system in the region and actively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

In carrying out the above-mentioned general line we should lead the Who Will Win struggle between the capitalist and socialist paths, and this is a new stage in the class struggle. It will evolve in every field of social activities. As an outpost and in face of the perfidious enemy who is bent on disrupting us, the struggle to take our country to socialism will be a most arduous, difficult, complex and fierce one. The whole party, the people and the army should always grasp firmly and simultaneously accomplish the two strategic tasks: To defend the country and to build socialism. These two tasks are most important and closely interlinked, assisting and supporting one another. Nevertheless, the most fundamental and decisive task is to build socialism. Only when socialist construction is carried out can we achieve the objectives of the revolution, meet the cherished aspiration of the people of all ethnic groups and secure firm bases to safeguard the new regime.

B. The above-mentioned general line and tasks should be fully grasped and carried out throughout the period of transition to socialism, in which the basic objectives of the whole period are:

To constantly strengthen, consolidate and perfect the proletarian dictatorship system and to materialize the right of mastery by the working people of all ethnic groups.

To build the necessary material and technological basis of socialism, and to endow our country with developed agriculture, forestry and industry.

To build and perfect the socialist relations of production, to ensure that the socialist economic sectors play the dominant role in the national economy, and eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man, enabling the economic law of socialism to develop their full effects.

To build a contingent of cadres and workers fully qualified for national construction and the management of social affairs.

To achieve unity of the people of all ethnic groups, strive to help the tribes catch up with one another and live in real concord.

To stabilize and improve the people's living standard, and to satisfy the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of the people.

We envisage achieving these basic objectives within some 5-year plans. However, in each period and each 5-year plan, we will have to refer to the situation, to set concrete objectives to be achieved in each step forward and each period, and eventually gain complete success for the basic objectives of the whole revolutionary stage.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned general orientation, tasks and basic objectives, we should grasp firmly and act upon the following guidelines:

1. To combine transformation with construction, considering construction as the main task, the most important aspect of which is the building of the production forces and the training of new people capable of conducting production, business operations, leading and managing economic affairs.
2. To advance gradually and steadily, combining small, medium and large-scale projects at the start by considering the small and medium-scale projects as the main ones. To promote joint efforts by the state, the collectives and the people, closely combine the three interests, ceaselessly raising labor productivity and practicing the utmost thrift in production and consumption.
3. To closely combine economy with national defense, and vice versa, shifting to the grass-roots to accomplish three major tasks simultaneously: To build and consolidate political, security and national defense bases, to develop economy and culture and to stabilize and improve the living standards of the people of all ethnic groups.
4. To promote to a high degree the sense of national self-reliance and self-help, to exploit all potentialities in the country while relying decidedly on the socialist system, ceaselessly strengthening and consolidating the militant alliance and special solidarity of the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, maintaining close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and striving to obtain assistance from friendly countries and international organizations in order to build socialism successfully.

C. At present, we are in the initial stage of the transitional period, the orientation and tasks of which are to basically stabilize the situation in every aspect, especially in the three aspects of political security, strengthening of the system of proletarian dictatorship right from the grassroots and stabilization and further improvement of the living standard of the people of all ethnic groups. At the same time, we must make good basic surveys.

All this is meant to create prerequisites, a basis and a springboard for the building and development of the economy and culture on a larger-scale, at a quicker speed in the plans for the 1990's. Therefore, our whole party and people should focus efforts on these five major objectives:

1. To develop agriculture and forestry toward gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production, to restore and develop handicrafts and small industries in order to solve once and for all the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs for the whole country; to turn out increasing quantities of other essential consumer goods; to stabilize and further improve the living standard of the people of all ethnic groups, while facilitating the accumulation for socialist industrialization; to establish a number of key economic zones which can contribute to an adequate solution of the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs and the creation of a number of main items for export.
2. To build an efficient system of transportation, postal services and communications throughout the country and with the outside world, first and foremost, the roads; to clear out and make good use of the waterways; to better the air service and make preparations for the construction of a railway line linking our country with Vietnam.
3. To construct an electrical network and an engineering industry of small and medium-size enterprises all over the country while making preparations for medium and large-size power stations in order to meet the energy requirements of production and the people's daily needs, and bring a new look to the economic and social physiognomy of our country.
4. To complete in the main the transformation of nonsocialist economic sectors under progressing forms, so as to give the leading role to the socialist sectors.
5. To train and foster a contingent of leading cadres, economic managers and a contingent of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers as needed and fully capable of managing the economy and society and being the masters of their country.

I -- Orientations and Tasks of National Defense and Security

Comrades, entering the new stage, the struggle between us and the enemy will be most arduous and violent. We have to cope with the enemy's activities of sabotage in many fields, and at the same time we must always stand ready to fight against a war of aggression. Therefore, the tasks of national defense and security are still tasks of primary importance.

The whole party, people and army must firmly grasp the party's political line and the line of all-round national defense and security by the whole people, take into account the aggregate strength of the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country, do our best to build strong defense and security forces, ceaselessly strengthen and consolidate the all-round militant alliance with the two fraternal countries, Vietnam and Kampuchea, closely unite with and rely upon the multifarious assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in order to stabilize internal security in a fundamental and steady manner, enhance the potentials of national defense and always stand ready to fight and defeat every scheme and act of aggression by the enemy on whatever scale in whatever forms and methods, in every part of our fatherland.

To fulfill the above-said tasks, we should successfully perform the following:

1. To encourage and educate the whole people to enhance their patriotism and love of socialism, to resolutely make any sacrifices for the defense of national independence and the new regime, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, see through the enemy's schemes and maneuvers, actively fight against psychological warfare, espionage war and all acts of sabotage by the enemy, actively participate in the building of the defense and security forces and create the country's defense potentials.

2. To strive to consolidate security at the grassroots level, to continue the implementation of the policy of vigorously moving down to the grassroots, to correctly apply the party's three-aspect guideline to meet all the three requirements simultaneously: to oppose the enemy, to build up and consolidate grassroots organizations and to push up production to improve the people's living standard.

3. To actively build the people's defense and security forces composed of the standing army, the mass armed forces, and the security force into all-sidedly strong forces which always stand combat ready and ensure their being sharp instruments of the party.

4. To combine closely economy with national defense and vice versa. In the economic projects it is necessary to take into due consideration the demands of national defense. In the building of national defense, attention should be paid to the defense of economic interests, the practice of strict thrift, thus cutting down the budget and alleviating the people's contributions.

5. To achieve a close militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea and to rely upon the aid and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to enhance the fighting capacity of the armed forces and to increase the defense and security potentials of our country.

6. To strengthen the party's leadership over the defense and people's security forces.

The party organizations should pay attention to the building of the army and the people's security forces, making all these forces always worthy of being most reliable and efficient instruments to defend the party, the people, the new administration and regime. Research should be carried out for the purpose of renovating and perfecting the organization and leading methods of the party with regard to the people's armed and security forces. The decisive factor is to strive to train and foster officers and perfect the commanding staffs of the military and security forces at all levels.

II -- Orientations and Tasks of Economic Transformation and Building in the New Stage of the Revolution

A. The task of economic transformation and building in the new stage of the revolution in our country is to build up an independent and socialist economy with developed agriculture, forestry and industry, aimed at satisfying the ever-increasing requirements of the material and spiritual life of the people of all ethnic groups and serving as a solid base for the defense of the fatherland and the new regime. To this end, we should properly handle the following seven relationships:

1. Strive to develop agriculture, forestry, handicrafts, light industry, while selectively building some other necessary industrial establishments, with the development of agriculture and forestry serving as a basis for industrial development, place industry at the service of agriculture, forestry and communications and transport, build agriculture, forestry and industry into a unified economic structure right at the localities and grassroots levels.

2. Actively reorganize production, make a redivision of labor, develop other trades and occupations, regarding the development of production as the basis, commerce as the main link, communications and transport as the spearhead, applying an integrated series of economic levels so as to promote production, to expand and develop marketable goods, to transform the natural economy, gradually to develop small production to socialist large-scale production.

3. Closely combine transformation and building of the economy, taking building as the main aspect, promulgate a policy for making good use of the five economic sectors to develop production and fulfill the state plan, giving priority to the building of the state and collective economic sectors, enabling the socialist economic sectors to play a leading role and eventually, a dominant role in the national economy. Efforts should be made to help the household economy of cooperative members, cadres and workers, considering it

a component part of the socialist economy. In the immediate future, our policy is to make use of the private sector, by promoting its positive aspects, limiting its negative features with a view to transforming it step by step and eventually eradicating the exploitation of man by man.

4. Build the central and local economies simultaneously. Central and local economies are to be combined into a unified economic structure, so as to create conditions for the gradual abolition of the gap between countryside and city, between various regions in the country.

5. Correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption. Rely firmly on our natural resources and our people's work force to meet the indispensable requirements of life of the people of all ethnic groups and those of national defense, and step by step accumulate for national construction. We should encourage and organize all forces in the country to engage in production. Introduce technical innovations, raise labor productivity, and practice the utmost thrift in production and consumption.

6. Closely combine economic construction with the strengthening of defense and security, while the defense and security forces must protect and take part in economic construction.

7. Promote to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance and self-help, fully exploit all the capacities in the country while striving to make the most of economic assistance from and cooperation with other countries.

B. Concrete orientations and economic tasks for each branch and some key areas.

1. Agricultural and forest production is our strength and a base for rapidly meeting the needs of the people's life, making an important contribution to creating initial capital for the socialist industrialization of our country. In the immediate future, we should do our best to develop agriculture, all-sidedly to turn into account our agriculture's and forestry's strong points, namely, food and industrial crops, stock-breeding, adequately, with our own efforts to solve the problem of foodgrain and foodstuffs. Efforts will be made so that from 1985 on foodgrain output per capita will reach 350 kg of paddy or more, (note including other auxiliary food crops in paddy equivalent, and the state will have an annual reserve of foodgrain of at least 6 months' consumption.

The agriculture and forestry branches have to forge ahead in order to meet the requirements in food and clothing, to turn out a large quantity of farm and forest products for export, considering it a strategic task to export these products so as to provide for imports and two-way transactions with the countries engaging in economic cooperation with our country.

To this end, it is imperative to:

Take active measures to bring the land into intensive cultivation for rice and other starch crops -- maize, potatoes, cassava; achieve good results in improving farming techniques, water conservation, encourage the use of various kinds of fertilizers, and the selection of good seeds; put more labor in various stages of intensive cultivation, protect and tend crops and improve agricultural implements. Each province is to establish its own key areas for food production. The central government must concentrate its guidance on key provinces of rice production, particularly Vientiane.

Work out plans for properly investing in and guiding the development of short-term and long-term industrial crops, with an eye to the short-term crops which are easily grown, drought-resistant and the cultivation of which the people have got practice and experience in such as tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, hemp, mulberry, soya, beans, peanut, sesame and perennial industrial crops such as coffee, cochineal and styrax. Areas specialized in industrial crop cultivation are to be formed.

Actively develop animal husbandry, gradually make it a principal branch so as to meet the domestic requirements and export. Importance is to be attached to raising the animals that our people have experience in rearing, such as buffaloes, cows, horses, goats, pigs, chickens and ducks, fish, etc. Exploit to the full the potentials of pasture, and strive to raise the present population of buffaloes and cows to 2 million head by the late 1980's with an eye to developing breeds of high productivity.... The elephant population should be protected and increased in provinces where conditions exist.

Organize the protection, preservation, reafforestation, of the forests well and exploit them in a rational way, protect the forest resources, the fauna and the environment, minimize the clearing of forests for crop cultivation. Actively encourage and help people to shift to farming on terraced fields, tilled fields and rotating crops on burned clearings. Strengthen the system of forest control, enhance the responsibility of the localities and the people for protecting forests. Efforts are to be made to turn out a large quantity of marketable forest produce, and raise the annual timber output to about 400,000 cubic meters.

Socialist Transformation of Agriculture

We should persuade the peasants to embark on the socialist collective path of production in the form of agricultural cooperatives, in order to transform the private ownership into socialist collective ownership, thereby creating favorable conditions to get the three revolutions underway in the countryside, contributing to the transformation of the natural economy of self-sufficiency and self-support, eradicating exploitation in the countryside, and developing agricultural and forestry production in the direction of advancing to socialist large-scale production.

In order to form cooperatives we should correctly apply three principles, namely, voluntariness, mutual benefit and democratic management, with special attention given to the peasants' right of collective mastery, and the harmonious combination of the three interests, taking into account the psychological, political and social factors, particularly in the ethnic tribal areas. There should be no coercion whatsoever. We should strictly observe the guideline: to provide active leadership, to secure steady advance and to proceed from small-scale to large-scale, from easy steps to difficult ones. The state is to plan for and invest in the training of cadres, to assist the cooperatives in finances, materials and technical knowhow so as to promote the supremacy of collectivization.

The objective of agricultural cooperativization in the 5-year plan is mainly to accomplish the building of cooperatives in the rice-planting areas. In the areas where farming is done on both burned clearings and rice fields, if good cadres are available and the people show willingness, cooperatives can be set up. If conditions are not yet ripe for forming cooperatives, mutual-aid teams can be set up instead. Where farming on burned clearings is dominant, we should study various forms of collectivization so that the most proper ones can be put into practice. As to the localities where the people have been specializing in crop growing or forest exploitation we can consider the formation of cooperatives according to trades.

We should consolidate the existing state farms and forestry yards in conformity with the socialist system of business operations. Further development will be made only where conditions exist for concentrated production and where the state has worked out plans of cooperation with foreign countries.

Along with the consolidation and development of the collective economy, we should attach great importance to and assist the development of household economy of co-op members.

2. On industrial, handicrafts and domestic craft production.

We should work out plans to rapidly develop handicrafts, small industries, light industry, processing industry, electricity, building materials industry, mechanical engineering to serve agriculture, forestry, communications and transport, and at the same time to consolidate, expand and build a number of new industrial, mining and chemical establishments. The electric, engineering and communications branches should go ahead in order to create conditions for other branches of production to develop and to meet the needs of the people's life.

Electricity: We should try to consolidate and make full use of existing installations to serve production, especially agriculture and forestry. We should rapidly build small-scale electric networks, paying attention to the mountain regions and some northern and southern provinces. We should make the best of foreign assistance in conducting surveys and designing medium- and big-size hydroelectric stations in central and southern Laos.

Mechanical engineering: We are to build some groups of small- and medium-size engineering workshops in provinces and district for repairing and producing agricultural implements, hand tools. Simple and improved means of communications and transport.

Light industry and food industry: The production of textiles, garments, salt, sauces, liquors, soft drinks, cigarettes, confectionary, and so on, should be vigorously pushed up to meet the people's needs and their quality is to be raised to export standard.

Handicrafts and small industries: Due attention should be paid to the supply of capital, technicians, to the disposal of products, and the promulgating of satisfactory pricing policies and taxation in order to encourage the development of handicrafts, small industries, the processing of agricultural and forest produce, the making of fine arts articles and the production of goods from local materials.

We should undertake basic surveys to reassess our natural resources, including land, forest, mines and energy sources, pay attention to the continued prospecting and surveying for the mining of tin, gold, potassium, salt, gypsum, iron, coal, oil and gas, so that we can work out plans for restoring and expanding the exploitation of tin, gypsum and precious metals and can make preparations for mineral exploitation in the years to come.

3. Capital construction: We should establish and consolidate the state-owned building companies at the central and provincial levels, while making full use of the building capacity of collectives and private companies in order to ensure the effective building of major economic and cultural projects.

It is necessary to build and develop the industry of building materials: wood, bricks, tiles, stone, lime, and cement (it is advisable to build some clinker-grinding establishments) so as to meet the requirements of the state and the people.

4. On communications, transport and postal services: The communications and transport branch is a spearhead branch, most important not only to the national economy and the people's life, but also to national defense, politics and culture.

In the years to come from 5 to 10 years -- there should be plans to assign the localities and grassroots level to join efforts with the central government in constructing roads of various types linking all the hamlets, districts and provinces together and eventually to get communication through all over the country.

Capital, labor and necessary means and materials, are to be mustered to make the most of international assistance to construct motor roads to the east and to lay durable oil pipelines across the Phou Luong range from Vietnam to Laos.

Efforts should be made to clear out riverways, to repair and maintain the airports in good conditions, work out plans for consolidating, expanding and building more warehouses, bus stations and wharfs where required.

Surveys are to be carried without loss of time for early devising a project of building railways by the late 1980's. We should work out plans to actively develop, improve and put into use simple means of transport and should not merely rely upon or wait passively for the supply of modern means.

On communications and postal service there should be an improvement in the organization and an increase in the means, including simple ones, to ensure accurate secret and timely communications thus satisfying the requirements of politics, national defense and security, economy and culture.

5. Commercial service: Our commercial service (both domestic and foreign trades) is to be consolidated and developed in order to discharge its main tasks, namely, to handle the commodities required for the people's consumption, to sell to and exchange with the people what they need, to promote exports to pay for imported goods essential to the economy and the people's life, thereby to stimulate the development of production and facilitate the reorganization of production, the redivision of labor, the expansion and creation of new occupations. It is also a duty of the commercial service to fight against the infiltration and manipulation of our market by foreign capitalists and the expansionist reactionaries.

The service must strive to take control of the principal sources of goods, especially foodgrains, main export goods and important import goods. It must take firm hold of whole-sale business, spread the network of state-run trade out to every district, the network of marketing cooperatives to all the hamlets, allow private business to trade with the people, and set up markets in the countryside where conditions permit. It is to broaden its network of service, especially in cities, provincial capitals and townships.

Importance is to be attached to training, without delay, a contingent of commercial cadres and agents. Efforts are to be made to train and foster company directors, shop managers, chief accountants and shop assistants with professional skills.

6. On prices: In the present state, pricing is meant to effectively serve production and the people's life and contribute to the implementation of state plans, to market control and to the fight against speculation and hoarding. Our pricing policy is to cover expenditures and to obtain profit for enlarged reproduction, promote technical improvement, increase labor productivity, enhance the quality of goods, ensure the three interests with due attention paid to the interests of working people, and to enable the socialist trade service to purchase and get hold of the sources of commodities.

We must stipulate regulations and practice the control of overpricing, thereby facilitating the assessment and realization of production plans, making an active contribution to the planning of the national economy.

7. To finances and banks: The financial branch will perform the following functions:

To discharge in a good way its task in the elaboration and execution of the budget.

To make inventories in order to have a precise knowledge of all the sources of state assets, from the central down to local levels, which are acquired from inside the country and from abroad, study and timely promulgate policies of financial revenues and expenditures, taxes and duties, give guidance to, and exercise supervision over establishments of production and business to ensure strict observance of the rules and regulations of financial accounts and cost accounting, and strict management of the spending and reception of monetary capital by all branches and authorities.

The banks should fulfill the following tasks:

To step up credit operations, currency control and circulation and payment services through the banks so as to ensure capital for production and trade. To promulgate and supervise the policies on strict control of cash, foreign currencies and precious metals in conformity with the lines and policies of the party and the state. There should be policies to encourage various strata of the population to deposit their money in savings accounts.

8. On labor and wages: Attention should be paid to educating everybody on the right and obligations of labor. Labor should be strictly organized and labor discipline enhanced so that all people who are able to work will participate in productive labor, fighting, or other work, and oppose laziness, dependence, parasitism and waste of labor. There should be unity of the three interests to make working people pay constant attention to the efficiency and quality of their work. Female labor should be placed in suitable trades and jobs.

We should constantly improve works tools, renovate the organization and methods of work so as to raise labor productivity, attach importance to training in new techniques and style of work for the young generation. The wage system is to be improved on the principle of distribution according to labor, with a view to ensuring a required standard of living for wage earners, studies are to be made on introducing piece-rate wages, job-rate wages, a social security system is to be promulgated.

9. To practice thrift is a great policy of our party and state.

The utmost thrift must be practiced both in production and consumption; spending is to be placed under strict management with a view to achieving highest economic efficiency with minimum expenditure. Both present labor and past labor should be economized. Every citizen, every working man and every organization must be educated on the policy of thrift and must practice economy.

Stern punishments will be meted out against any act of embezzlement, waste, and violation of public property. There will be regulations to force offenders to make compensation and to subject them to administrative or legal sanctions.

10. To correctly handle the relationship between the central and the local economies, to build a rational economic structure.

The central and local economies are component parts of a unified economic structure. A good handling of the relationship between the central and local economies is of decisive impact on the development of the whole national economy.

We should concentrate on building successfully the district economy. The district must base itself on its economic and demographic characteristics to work out plans for building structures of agricultural and forestry production, developing small industries, handicrafts, consumer goods and building material industries, striving to meet its needs in foodgrain and foodstuffs through its own efforts and producing large amount of consumer goods and contributing to the state.

The province is to become an all-round strategic unit. In the economic field, it must build its own state farms and forestry yards, electric, engineering, building material establishments, turn out consumer goods and process foodstuffs. The province must regulate and ensure the balance between demand and supply of foodgrain and foodstuffs, satisfy the local needs in consumer goods on its own, exchange the surplus with the central government, with other provinces and for export, and plan to train management cadres of various types for the district and the grassroots level.

The central branches assume the management of key economic establishments beneficial to the whole national economy, the projects of cooperation with other countries, take control of export goods of strategic significance and important import goods, assist the central government in studying and promulgating policies and regulations, in organizing scientific and technological research, and in training and fostering cadres for the localities and the grassroots.

In cities, especially the capital of Vientiane: Construction and management in all fields should be promoted in order to turn the cities into centers representing the new political, economic, cultural and social system, and increasingly tighten the relations between cities and the countryside, between the workers and the peasants.

11. On economic relations with foreign countries: This is a matter of universal law. Entering the new stage we cannot rely upon one-way international assistance, but we must promote self-reliance and self-help, engage in international cooperation and step up exports to pay for imports.

With Vietnam and Kampuchea, we must proceed from mutual assistance and cooperation on single project or single undertaking to coordinated planning, practicing a division of labor and engaging in all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We must engage in all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to create conditions for the building of necessary material and technical basis, especially for the training of management cadres, scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers. We should expand economic relations with and secure assistance from India, from other countries and international organizations which are sincere in helping our country. We will continue to maintain economic relations with Thailand and other ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual benefit, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

12. To do good planning and proper implementation of plans, gradually make the state plan a real second program of the party, a main instrument to carry out economic and social management.

All levels and branches should base themselves on the orientations of the 5-year state plan already promulgated, in coordination with the concrete situation and conditions of the branches and localities, to work out plans for their branches and localities in the most active way and with the utmost endeavour. Attention should be paid to working out concrete plans at state-owned enterprises and cooperatives with stable orientations for production, in the big economic projects which the state and localities mean to put into execution.

In our country, planning is done at three levels, that is, the central government, the local level and the grassroots level, including the district. Yet the management of plans is done at only two levels, that is, the grassroots level and its immediate senior. In the future, where corporations and associated enterprises are formed, the management will be undertaken at three levels.

Our planning work at present only stops at mapping out general orientations and endeavours to work out a number of major balances in such aspects as foodgrain, labor, materials, fuel, currency, goods, exports and imports. Planning should be closely combined with the management of business, strict observance of cost accounting and abolition of the system of state financing.

We should undertake basic surveys in order to firmly grasp the labor and natural resources of the country. In the immediate future, we should concentrate on making surveys of key areas. Statistics and general departments in all branches and at all levels must be perfected without delay so as to ensure the accuracy of statistics, thereby serving the amendment and perfection of plans already mapped out and making preparations for subsequent planning.

III — Orientations and Tasks in Culture, Education, Public Health and Social Service

A. In order to take the cultural and ideological revolution a step ahead, in which education is regarded as the central task, we should build a culture, education and public health which have a national character and a socialist content, so as to help the people of all ethnic groups get all-round education with regard to politics, culture, science and technology, professional skills and health.

For the time being, we should make everybody grasp fully the situation and the tasks set forth by this congress for the new stage, promote their sense of pride and confidence in the correct and creative leadership of the party, their sense of responsibility and determination to defend our fatherland and build socialism.

It is imperative to strengthen propaganda and education work so as to make Marxism-Leninism gradually dominate the political and spiritual life of our multiethnic people.

We should enhance the quality of the new education and actively make it universal in every area and every ethnic group, introduce vocational training into the curriculum of junior and senior secondary schools, so as to timely meet the requirements of fostering new working people fully capable of being masters of their country and society.

The fine tradition of our national culture and arts is to be promoted, while absorbing the quintessence of the culture of our times so as to build a new socialist culture and make the life of everybody, every family, every hamlet and village and every tribe ever more joyful, happy and healthy, to inspire the emulation in labor, promote solidarity, affection, concord, equality, mutual respect and assistance.

We must struggle to wipe out the vestiges of the reactionary and obscurantist culture of the old regime, to fight and prevent the infiltration of depraved and reactionary culture from outside.

We must strive to develop a system of the people's health care, the prophylactic and hygiene movement, the Three-Clean campaign and that of mother and child care, the physical education and sports movement, aimed at improving the entire people's health, developing our race and our population, and effectively preventing dangerous diseases and bad habits and customs harmful to the health, life, production, fighting and work.

B. Some major objectives for culture, education and the protection of health in the years to come:

1. To carry out propaganda and education on the lines and tasks of national defense, socialist construction, and the party's policy of international solidarity, down to every citizen.
2. To strive to complete the elimination of illiteracy and make primary education universal for the people of all ethnic groups.
3. To do our utmost to develop in an integrated manner the systems of preschool education, complementary education, general education, higher and vocational education. We have to rapidly consolidate and expand vocational schools, secondary professional schools, colleges and universities as regards the necessary disciplines, such as agriculture, forestry, water conservation, commerce and communications, engineering, electricity, pedagogy, medicine and pharmacy, and so on.

4. To try our best to consolidate and develop the work of information and press, culture and arts.

5. To do our best to build and expand the network of public health, prophylactic hygiene, mother and child care, physical education and sports organizations down to the grassroots and develop the valuable treasure of our traditional medicine.

C. Some major measures:

To strengthen the party's leadership, the guidance by the administration and mass organizations at all levels in the cultural, educational and health care fields, in the molding of new people, the building of a new economy and culture.

To work out plans to train cadres and to invest appropriate capital in the building of material facilities for the branches of culture, education, public health, physical education and sports.

To devise a plan for a movement of the people to give contributions to the building of education, culture and arts, to develop a movement of physical culture and sports, prophylactic hygiene, mother and child care, the protection of children, and so on.

To strive to make the most of international aid for training cadres, workers and students, and of the assistance in means, materials, medicines, equipment and facilities for the branches of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports.

IV -- Orientations and Tasks of Consolidating and Strengthening the People's Democratic Power and Promoting the Role of Collective Mastery of the People of All Ethnic Groups

A. Our power which is the power of the people, by the people and for the people constitutes an instrument to exercise the working people's right to collective mastery.

In order to fulfill the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense, the administration has to strengthen the instruments of dictatorship, which comprise the security forces, military forces and law-enforcing bodies, to strengthen the institutions which exercise the functions of economic building and management, cultural and social development, and so on. We should not neglect any of these fields, but since economic activities constitute a base for other activities and at the same time they represent a new and difficult task, therefore, special attention should be paid to strengthening the efficiency of the state in this regard.

In order to promote the effectiveness of the administration, we should urgently undertake some major tasks as follows:

1. We must strengthen socialist legality, work out a socialist constitution at an early date, and a basic law code of the Lao People's democratic state. Pending a new constitution, it is necessary to review, systematize and legalize all the decrees and regulations which the government has promulgated, and to supplement them with important and necessary laws particularly with regard to economic affairs. We should educate the party cadres, members and the people in the understanding of current laws and urge them to respect and abide by them.

2. We should set up and expand schools to train and give refresher courses to administrative cadres and management cadres, especially to train and foster the cadres who assume important and key posts in the administrative committees. The courts, prosecutors' offices, inspectors' offices and advisers sections assisting the administrative committees.

3. We should set up and perfect the inspectors' offices under the administration at all levels and define responsibilities for all the mass organizations, the members of trade unions, youth union and women's union to fulfill the function of control and supervision over the administration and the bodies in charge of economic and cultural management.

4. We should try our best to prevent bureaucratism, authoritarian attitude, corruption, waste and violations of the people's right to mastery.

B. To bring into play the people's role as collective masters, strengthen the unity of the people of all ethnic groups and to broaden the national united front.

1. In the socialist revolution, rallying and uniting all the working people and promoting their role as collective masters under the party's leadership, continue to be the driving force determining the success of the revolutionary cause.

Consequently, in the new revolutionary stage, the national united front in our country still plays a strategic role.

2. The tasks of mass mobilization in the new stage: to urge the working masses in all ethnic groups especially workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, to forge ahead and to become masters of their country and society, to unceasingly expand the contingent of workers and revolutionary intellectuals, to educate and organize the peasants, take them to the path of collectivization and make them, together with the working class, the core and the main force in socialist construction.

To continue consolidating and broadening the national united front, uniting all ethnic groups and religions, creating conditions for all ethnic groups to participate in the cause of national defense and construction on an equal footing and to enjoy equal rights and obligations.

3. The tasks that need to be done:

a. To build and consolidate at any cost the trade unions, which must be regarded as a large school where the members can enhance their political, cultural and professional standards and participate in the management of economic, state and social affairs.

b. To study appropriate forms of organizing and educating the peasants so as to rally and educate them along the path to collective farming, to enhance their patriotism and love for socialism, promote a new life for them and consolidate the ties between peasants and workers.

c. To mobilize, educate and organize the youth to play the role of a shock brigade that takes the lead in combat, national defense, the scientific-technological revolution, production, construction, transport, in developing the movements of culture, arts, physical education and sports, prophylactic hygiene, in building a new way of life and in the fight against negative aspects in society, against superstitions, and so on. To strive to educate and train the members of the youth union, thereby turning them into the reserve force of the party.

d. In the new revolutionary stage, work among women is aimed at achieving equality between men and women, real liberation for women, thus enabling them to contribute to the building of socialism. We should assist our women through education work, to enhance their political consciousness, their knowledge in all fields, promote their role of mastery, participate in social activities and in the management of the affairs of the country, especially in jobs suitable to women such as those in health services, education, and so on.

5. To further unite the people of all ethnic groups into a united bloc, bring into play the role of the national united front at all levels, with a view to heightening the understanding of the people of all ethnic groups about patriotism, socialism and national unity, about the equality and mutual assistance among various tribes, thereby eliminating the feuds created among them by imperialism and feudalism or arising from backwardness, so as to defend and build the country.

The role of monks and priests is to be actively promoted in the cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism. To realize the above-mentioned objectives, orientations and tasks, we should launch a widespread, far-reaching and continuous socialist emulation movement in all fields of activities at all branches, all levels and all units of production. We should make people understand that they can only express their love for the country and for socialism by engaging in the emulation movement to fulfill assigned tasks and plans with good quality, and that only through the emulation movement to introduce initiatives and technical innovations, rationalize organization, and practice thrift can they raise labor productivity, increase fighting capacity and enhance work efficiency, thus contributing to the revolutionary cause of the country, building a lasting prosperous and happy life for the people of all ethnic groups, for each family and each individual.

Dear comrades, over the past 10 years, the revolutionary struggle of our people has been carried out amidst a confusing international situation in which profound changes have taken place, thus marking a new development in the three revolutionary currents, while the imperialists -- led by the U.S. imperialists -- are weakening and deteriorating in all fields, which has tipped the balance of forces in favor of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism throughout the world.

Since the establishment of the LPDR, implementing the correct foreign policy of our party, we have scored great achievements in the international front, thus incessantly raising the status and role of our country in the international arena. In the new period, our party and state have adhered to the foreign policy of peace, independence and socialism. We have continuously strengthened our special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples; strengthened our close soliarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; acquired support and sympathy from the revolutionary movements and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world; striven to safeguard peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia; built favorable international conditions for the tasks of national defense and construction; and smashed the hostile policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage our revolutionary struggle in all fields, thus securely defending the independence and sovereignty of our country, and contributing to the common struggle of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

In the past as well as at present, we have exerted every effort with a view to strengthening the militant solidarity, special relationship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and assistance, and in the spirit of friendship and comradeship in order to enhance the overall strength of the three countries in defending the national independence, the socialist construction in each country and to defend securely the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace in this region and the world.

On the stage of this historic congress, we once again would like to extend our warm affection and sincere gratitude to the VCP Central Committee -- led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan -- and the fraternal Vietnamese people for rendering wholehearted assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle over the past (75) years. We totally support the just cause of socialist construction and national defense of the Vietnamese people. We are fully convinced that under the beacon of the correct resolutions adopted at the Fifth VCP Congress, the Vietnamese people will score even greater victories. [applause]

We will do our utmost to support the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people. We hope that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the glorious banner of the KPRP, will rapidly surmount the serious vestiges of the most ferocious, genocidal, Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- and win new, greater achievements in restoring, developing, building and safeguarding the gains of their revolution and lead Kampuchea on the path of socialism. [applause]

We will strive to strengthen our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist family. This is the everlasting and unchangeable policy reflecting the principles of our party and state. It is a law in deciding the victory of the national defense and national construction of our country. [applause]

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the communist party and the state of the Soviet Union headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to thank the Soviet people for their deep concern, strong support and great and effective assistance imbued with proletarian internationalism to our revolution.

We highly value and completely support the peace proposal advanced by the Soviet Union, which is a significant and concrete peace initiative proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and on several other occasions. We regard this proposal as a great contribution of the Soviet Union to the peace and security of all nations. We hope that the Soviet people who have great capabilities and a sense of creativity will victoriously implement the resolutions adopted at the honorable and majestic 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

We strive to strengthen our friendship relations and cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries and to solicit effective assistance from all fraternal countries for use in defending and building our country. We sincerely thank the parties, governments and peoples in the socialist countries for rendering great support, wholehearted assistance and effective cooperation to our people.

Our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and our all-round solidarity and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is a permanent cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state and the source of our invincible strength which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. [applause]

We completely support the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish state in applying drastic and necessary measures to smash the rebellious and chaotic activities of the internal reactionaries in collusion with the imperialists to sabotage the socialist system in Poland and to separate Poland from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact. [applause]

We always stand side by side with the heroic Cuban people in their struggle against the destructive policy and threats of aggression of the North American imperialists in order to securely defend Cuba -- an outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. [applause]

We wholeheartedly hail the peace initiative of the MPR and other countries in the socialist community. [applause]

We strongly support the struggle for peaceful reunification of Korea, and demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea. [applause]

We strive to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers movements in the interests of our common struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries so as to score victories for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

We totally support the struggles for national liberation and independence of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the struggles of workers and laboring people in all developed capitalist countries. We resolutely condemn the Israeli Zionists -- supported by the United States -- for continuing their occupation of Arab soil and their covert annexation of the Golan Heights of Syria and for attacking and plundering the territories of Iraq and Lebanon.

We completely support the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their national fundamental right to establish a separate and independent Palestinian state on their former home land. [applause]

We completely support the Afghan people in resisting the international reactionaries and the acts of interference and aggression of the imperialists and the international reactionaries in order to safeguard the gains of the April revolution and to advance their country along the path of socialism they have chosen.

We completely support the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, the PDRY, Nicaragua, Grenada, Mozambique, Libya, and the Saharan Democratic Republic, who are struggling to defend the gains of their revolutions and to resist the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

We stand on the side of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the South African apartheid regime.

We oppose and condemn the North American imperialists for openly and arrogantly threatening and invading Nicaragua and for depravedly interfering in and violently suppressing the patriotic movements of the peoples in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and other countries. [applause]

We continue to cooperate with Cuba, Vietnam and other active members of the Nonaligned Movement in trying to convince this movement to adhere strictly to the objectives of its struggle against the imperialists and to consolidate political independence, to wrest back economic independence, and to set up a new international economic order.

We highly value the role and contributions of India to the Nonaligned Movement to maintain world peace, particularly in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

We cherish the relations of friendship with India and Burma, and will never cease in our endeavors to further strengthen these relations. [applause]

Our consistent policy toward the ASEAN countries is that the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN must peacefully coexist with each other, maintain good-neighbor relations, and hold consultations with each other to resolve the problems in the relations between the two groups of countries on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; and nonimposition of views, so as to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

As neighboring countries sharing a common border of 1,600 km with the Kingdom of Thailand, and because the peoples in the two countries have maintained neighborly relations for a long time, the LPDR desires to maintain and develop the relations of friendship and good neighborliness as well as to expand economic, trade, cultural and sports relations with Thailand. On this basis, our government signed joint communiques with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in January and April 1979, reaffirming the principles of relations between the two countries and other measures aimed at strengthening these relations of friendship. We always try to do our utmost to carry out our pledge in the interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We demand that the Thai side should correctly implement the various agreements between the two countries, and cease allowing other reactionary countries to use Thai soil to sabotage our country.

We continue to develop relations with all countries regardless of the difference in our political and social systems on the basis of peaceful coexistence. We sincerely thank all countries and international and regional organizations for rendering economic, cultural and technical assistance to the Lao people. [applause]

We resolutely resist the U.S.-Chinese collusion which constitutes a primary danger to the national independence, peace and stability of this region. If the United States sincerely desires to improve its relations with the LPDR, as it has repeatedly stated, it must express such good intentions by actual deeds, that is to cease waging slanderous propaganda and other acts in opposition to the LPDR. The peace-loving Lao people always desire to develop relations of friendship with the American people.

Regarding China, we have done everything within our power to maintain and improve the friendly relations with the Chinese people. But we resolutely oppose the hostile policy of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. For the sake of the interests of the peoples of Laos and China, for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world, we are willing to develop normal relations with the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits, and we must cooperate to resolve all problems in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations.

We strive to cooperate with fraternal socialist parties and countries as well as all progressive countries in the world to resolutely oppose the arms race, to demand the reduction of forces, and to oppose the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries for peace and security of all countries. [applause]

Comrades,

I -- Our Party Is the Organizer and Leader of Every Victory of the Revolution in Our Country

A. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party was born and grew up in a backward agricultural country with an underdeveloped economy and culture, a newly-formed working class, hence the overwhelming majority of the party's membership come from a laboring-peasant background. Nevertheless, it is really a Marxist-Leninist party, a new type of party of the working class.

1. Since its coming into being, our party has led the multiethnic people of our country in a long, arduous and unflinching struggle against the domination and aggression by imperialism and reaction, it has accomplished the national liberation revolution and is now leading our people in the fulfillment of two strategic tasks: Defending the fatherland and building socialism. In that struggle, tens of thousands of our nation's finest sons and daughters have proceeded from national consciousness to class consciousness. They have been revolutionized, become workers and then party members. Also in that struggle, the party has succeeded in forging a staunch and well-tested general staff, that is, the present Central Committee and Political Bureau.

2. True to Marxism-Leninism, learning selectively from the experience of fraternal parties, our party has applied with creativeness this revolutionary doctrine to our country's specific conditions, worked out a correct line and creative revolutionary methods which have led the revolution in our country from one victory to another.

Since its founding, our party has strictly adhered to the Marxist-Leninist principles on party building, fully grasped and observed the principles of democratic centralism and criticism and self-criticism, firmly maintained its internal unity, oneness of mind and discipline. It has always attached importance to building the party in all three aspects -- political, ideological and organizational, keeping in close touch with the masses and fighting for their interests.

3. Our party was originally a section of the Indochinese Communist Party created and tempered by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, prominent fighter of the international communist and workers movement, great leader of the Vietnamese people. Growing up at a time when socialism has triumphed in many countries and become a mighty world system, our party has had favorable conditions to raise its theoretical standard of Marxism-Leninism and enjoy the assistance of many fraternal parties, in particular, of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for its self-forging and building. Our party has always been an integral part of the international communist and workers movement. It takes pride in its correct political line, and in its contingent of staunch party cadres and members. The spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, of revolutionary offensive and of unconditionally serving our multiethnic laboring people as well as the sense of internal unity and international solidarity are extremely valuable and fine traditions that our entire party must cherish and strive to develop so as to fulfill its glorious revolutionary mission in the new stage.

B. Since the second congress, especially over the last 6 years since the party came to power, we have made considerable achievements in party building work.

1. Holding firmly to Marxism-Leninism, learning selectively from the experience of fraternal parties, our party has put forth correct revolutionary lines, policies and methods, and correct forms of struggle, thus accomplishing the national democratic revolution in the whole country. After seizing power in the whole country, our party has immediately led our people into the stage of socialist revolution with two strategic tasks: defending the fatherland and building socialism. It has promptly set up the state apparatus from the central to the base levels, firmly grasped and strengthened the various instruments of proletarian dictatorship, brought into play the right to mastery of our multiethnic people, thus quickly bringing stability to the general situation in the whole country, creating a new posture and strength with which to firmly defend the fruits of the revolution and to take the revolution forward.

2. Over the last 6 years, the number of leading cadres from the district level upwards has increased threefold, that of professional and technical cadres fivefold and the number of party members has been up by nearly 50 percent. The party has made great efforts to foster its cadres and members whose standard has been raised markedly and outstandingly in some respects, hence their ability to fulfill many large, heavy complicated and new tasks.

3. The party Central Committee as well as many provincial, district and basic party committees have made a resolute effort to regularize the party's activities, promote internal democracy, and uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism -- as a result, a high degree of unity and unanimity has been achieved and negative aspects arising from new circumstances have been limited. The unity and oneness of mind in the Central Committee and in party committees at other levels have been an important factor for unity in the whole party, army and people, and for ensuring the smooth going of various spheres of work.

C. Over the past period, in our party-building work, besides the achievements that we have made, there still remain shortcomings and errors to be resolutely overcome.

1. In shifting from the national democratic revolution to the socialist one, we did not firmly grasp the characteristics of a party in power. As a consequence, our work of political education and ideological guidance has not been far-reaching and perceptive enough, and hence the thinking of party cadres and members and the masses has not kept up with the changing political tasks. A number of party cadres and members have had their fighting will and revolutionary spirit quickly eroded; they are no longer exemplary in their conduct and have become bureaucrats alienated from the masses; some have even been degraded, degenerated and bought off by the enemy.

2. Organizational work has not kept pace with the demands imposed by the political tasks. Party-building and consolidating work has not been closely combined with the building up and strengthening of the system of proletarian dictatorship and with economic and social management. It has been a big shortcoming of ours not to pay adequate attention to finding out and fostering new elements, and to training cadres who would serve as hard cores for the movement and be recommended for party membership. The network of basic party organizations in newly liberated areas has remained thin.

3. Some party committees, branches and leading cadres have made light of party-building work and of the principles governing party organization and activity, neglecting both democracy and centralism, assuming too much responsibility while slackening leadership, lacking serious criticism and self-criticism. Particularly, several branches and levels have slighted the work of organizing the implementation process and control work.

The above-mentioned shortcomings have exerted a bad influence on the party's quality of leadership and fighting capacity.

II -- The Party-Building Task in the New Revolutionary Stage.

A. The leadership of the party always constitutes the primary factor for every victory.

Now that our party is leading the country in the building of socialism, it is of extremely great significance, with regard to party-building work, to clearly realize the characteristics of a party in power in new circumstances, because its position, tasks, instruments and methods of leadership have undergone a substantial change. The working class and the laboring people, from being slaves, have become masters of their own country and society. Therefore, our party, as the vanguard detachment of the working class, has become the actual leader of the whole society. It is responsible for assuming leadership in all fields: Political, military, economic, cultural, social, foreign policy, attending to every matter from big to small. Every decision taken by the party will have a direct bearing upon the destiny of the country and the life of all strata of the population.

In the present situation, our party is leading the people in the struggle to carry out two strategic tasks: To defend the fatherland and to build socialism of which the latter is by far a more difficult and complicated task.

Being in power, the party must use the whole system of proletarian dictatorship with the administration as the most important instrument, to defend and rebuild the country and build a new society. It must know how to make use of all types of measures: educational, administrative and economic, thus making the masses understand that rights and duties must always go together if their right to mastery is to be ensured.

The content of that leadership, as mentioned above, calls for the upholding of the party's leading role. The network of party organizations should be extended to every sphere and branch of activity of the state and society. Each party cadre and member must really endeavour to get a firm hold of the party line to acquire scientific knowledge and experience needed for fulfilling his task of leading. The party must carry out painstaking education to raise the party cadres' and members' potentiality, step up control work and maintain discipline thus ensuring all party cadres' and members' firmness thus ensuring all before the temptation of power, pleasure-seeking and money as well as all kinds of possible negative influences.

B. To make the party always worthy of being the leader and faithful servant of the laboring people and capable of fulfilling its national and internationalist duty, we must carry out the party-building task in conditions of a party in power along the following line: to strive to build the party in such a way that it can firmly preserve its nature of a new-type party of the working class, be worthy of being the leading nucleus of the proletarian dictatorship, become a bloc of unity in spirit and action, keep in close touch.

with the people of all ethnic groups, have correct lines and policies, a thorough revolutionary ideology, a wholesome and strong organization and a contingent of party cadres and members who are politically reliable, possessing adequate knowledge and capacity for leadership and management, expertness in practical activities, and determination for leading the whole people to accomplish the mission of safeguarding national independence, successfully building socialism in our country and fulfilling our internationalist duty.

III — Guidelines For Party Building

In order to carry out the party building task, in the new stage, we must apply the following guidelines:

1. Build the party in all three aspects: political, ideological and organizational, which are equally important, closely connected and complementary to each other.
2. Party building must be closely linked with the mass revolutionary movement and with the execution of the party's political tasks in each period. The masses should be encouraged to participate in party building and to criticize party cadres and members.
3. The party is the nucleus of the system of proletarian dictatorship and takes direct leadership of that system; that is why party building and development must be closely associated with the consolidation, perfecting and development of the state apparatus and mass organizations.
4. The building of the party and consolidation of party organizations must be combined with the raising of party cadres' and members' quality.
5. We must regularly admit qualified people and expel unqualified ones from the party. The admission of new people to the party must be done with extreme caution against opportunist and enemy elements who try to infiltrate the party for the sabotage purposes.

IV -- Some Major Tasks

1. To step up political and ideological education, inculcate the party lines for the new stage deeply in all party cadres and members, making them real combatants on the political and ideological front, who tirelessly propagate the party lines and policies among the masses, mobilize and organize the masses to put these lines into successful application. Education must be carried out so that everybody can raise his theoretical standard of Marxism-Leninism, deepen his patriotism and love of socialism, heighten his spirit of national self-reliance and of pure proletarian internationalism, be faithful to his comrades, firm and uncompromizing vis-a-vis the enemy, combat the attitude of halfway revolution, quietist and wavering tendencies, inferiority complex, dependence on others, narrowminded nationalism as well as such evils as abuse of power, arbitrariness, bureaucratism, waste and corruption.
2. On party members: The party's strength lies in its organization. However, the quality of the party's membership determines to a considerable extent the fighting capacity and ability for leadership of party organizations. That is why, in order to perform satisfactorily the work of building and perfecting the organization, we must try our best to heighten the quality of party members who must in the first place be patriotic Lao citizens conscious of the communist ideal, or more concretely:

They must be exemplary in labor fighting, work and lifestyle, determined to put the party and state lines and policies into application, possess a high sense of organization and discipline, have a vanguard fighting spirit, a spirit of revolutionary offensive, not shrink back before difficulties, be endowed with a pure proletarian internationalism, a resolute and firm attitude vis-a-vis all enemies of the fatherland and socialism, struggle uncompromisingly against any act that runs counter to the interests of the revolution, the people, the fatherland and socialism, lead a wholesome, simple life, be diligent, thrifty, public-minded and disinterested, not keeping aloof from the masses.

They must study hard to raise their political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional standards to satisfactorily perform their tasks being leaders.

They must keep close to the people, respect the laboring people's right to mastery, attend to the people's life, know how to explain the party lines and policies to the people, listen to the people and enjoy the love and trust of the broad masses.

In expanding the party's ranks, the greatest attention must be paid to admitting outstanding elements from the working class, the laboring peasants, revolutionary intellectuals or children of revolutionary families.

Extreme caution must be taken against opportunists and agents of imperialism and international reaction who try to infiltrate the party for sabotage.

3. The building of a contingent of party and state cadres which is both of good quality and large, capable of fulfilling the heavy tasks of the new revolutionary stage, is a very urgent task. We should promptly work out programs and plans to train and foster cadres to meet the immediate needs and prepare for a new step of development.

When selecting, fostering, training, assigning and promoting cadres, we must pay attention to those cadres who have revolutionary virtues and capacity, are faithful and devoted to the revolution, have a high sense of responsibility towards every task assigned them and a clearcut position concerning friends and foes, possess adequate political, economic and cultural knowledge and maintain good relations with the masses.

Particular importance must be attached to selecting, training and promoting cadres of workers, collective peasants, revolutionary intellectual stock and cadres who come from revolutionary families. At the same time, attention should also be paid to appointing and promoting women cadres, young cadres and cadres from ethnic minorities.

It is necessary to quickly form and stabilize the contingent of key cadres in various branches at all levels.

4. On internal unity, criticism and self-criticism. Acting upon the teachings by the masters of world revolution on preserving the unity and oneness of mind of the party as the apple of one's eye, our party has waged a constant struggle to ensure its unity and oneness of mind. Any manifestation of division and factionalism must be considered one of the biggest crimes against the party and the revolution.

The foundation of the party's unity and oneness of mind lies in its political line, objectives and tasks for each period which demand strict compliance by all party branches, cadres and members. A party committee must be a center of unity, each comrade on the committee must show exemplary conduct and take initiative in achieving unity.

To ensure unity, the party must hold firmly to criticism and self-criticism as a weapon. This constitutes a law of development of the party. Self-criticism should be conducted actively and preferably from higher levels downward. The courage shown in self-criticism and in accepting criticism and the determination to remedy shortcomings and errors constitute a yardstick measuring each party organization's, cadre's and member's consciousness and loyalty to the party.

Criticism and self-criticism are very good methods to build the party's ranks and strengthen unity, but it must be used correctly and prompted by sincerity, mutual love and respect, and wholehearted sympathy to help each other fulfill one's tasks and make progress together. We must combat arrogance, subjectivism, self-complacency, lack of rank criticism, rivalry or envy, shifting blame onto others, or criticism on petty matters only.

5. To strengthen the party's organization and perfect its apparatus. The party operates like a living body with a center of command and various component elements and organs.

Basic party organizations are places where we translate the party's line, policies and resolutions into realities, train and temper party cadres and members and establish direct contacts with the masses to understand their mood and aspirations.

Only with strong party cells and basic party branches can we educate and temper party members in a satisfactory manner, admit qualified people to the party and rid it of unqualified ones. Conversely, good party members make party cells and branches strong. Thus, basic party organizations must be strengthened in the first place if we want to build a strong party.

All provincial, district and grassroots party committees must pay due attention to and draw up plans to build basic party organizations so that by the end of 1985, no places shall be left without party cells.

The perfecting of party committees at various levels and their auxiliary staff: In a few years to come, we must strongly shift the focus of our work to the grassroots level with efforts centered upon perfecting the district level which is one of the important levels at present, vis-a-vis the realization of the party lines and policies, the state laws and plans. The district should be built into not only an administrative, national defense and security unit but also an economic, cultural and social unit.

Party committees at various levels should perfect their staff apparatus. In this ministries and branches under the government and those branches under the provincial and district administrative committees and in production and business enterprises, the system of one person in charge will be exercised. In their work of leadership, party committees at various levels must pay utmost attention to the following: political and ideological education making everybody firmly grasp the party's lines and policies, organizational work and control of discipline, organization and mobilization of a socialist emulation movement among the masses.

It is necessary to make a study aimed at changing the party organizational structure and improving the work of expanding the party ranks in the regular army and security forces in order to further strengthen the party's direct leadership in conformity with the requirement of the present tasks and situation.

6. To step up security work in the party: The party constitutes the decisive factor for every victory of the revolution. Consequently, all kinds of enemies have spared no efforts to undermine our party since its coming into being.

At present, the enemy of our country's revolution is seeking by all means to undermine our party in many respects. That is why the work to defend the party's line and policies, the various leading bodies, the party organizations and the party cadres and members has become an extremely important task.

Various organizations from the grassroots upward must step up the control of their party cadres and members, and each party cadre and member must consciously help party organizations by controlling control himself. Party organizations at all levels must regularly attend to the work of defending the party and put it more and more in order.

7. To improve the method of work: For leading bodies and chiefs, to have a scientific method of work is a big question of decisive importance for the quality and efficiency of work, internal unity and oneness of mind.

In the immediate future, we must resolutely regularize party activities. The content of party meetings should be improved and their quality enhanced so that each party meeting can adopt correct decisions. To attain this end, before a decision is made, surveys and study must be undertaken to collect concrete and sufficient information on the situation and various alternatives prepared, the best of which is to be chosen. Once a decision is made, the implementation process must be organized to turn it into realities. Responsibility must be divided, a deadline set for the completion of each task and control carried out as to how the decision is being implemented.

Routinism and unplanned style of work as well as the tendency to take upon oneself too much work without clear division of responsibility must be combated.

8. To step up control work: Control work is a main function of party committees of various levels. Lack of control is tantamount to lack of leadership. Control is meant to enhance the efficiency of guidance and ensure the successful implementation of decisions and timely rectification and readjustment when necessary. Specialized party commissions should be used to carry out control of related administrative branches and work; at the same time, mass organizations should be assigned the responsibility to carry out control and supervision of every sphere of work of party and administrative committees as well as of all party cadres and members.

Dear comrades, we are entering the seventh year of the first phase of the transitional period. The immediate tasks confronting the whole party, army and people are very heavy and complicated. We have to oppose all the schemes of aggression and subversion by the enemy, defend our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have to build our country and ensure that our multiethnic people can live in peace, prosperity and happiness, at the same time accumulate material resources for the building of socialism. All those tasks are very big and difficult. But we are confident in their victorious accomplishment because we have the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, the posture and strength of our people have grown considerably and we also enjoy the solidarity, assistance and cooperation of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other countries in the world. Persevering in the line of socialist revolution, holding firmly the two banners of national independence and socialism, fulfilling the two strategic tasks and the five major immediate targets, we will certainly succeed in bringing prosperity to our beloved fatherland, standing firm at the outpost of the socialist system in the region, and fulfilling our sacred national and internationalist duties.

All for the defense of the fatherland, for socialism and for the well-being and happiness of the Lao multiethnic people!

Long live the Lao People's Revolutionary Party!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peaceful, independent, united and socialist Lao!

I would like to end this political report with an old Lao saying: Who ever says that Laos is a sad country? Do not believe that, for Laos is like the last cucumber on a dying plant.

Laos will march forward and become prosperous forever!

I would like to end my report now.

POST: SOVIET CULTURAL CENTER IN LAOS ATTACKED

BK050055 Bangkok POST in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] Several persons were wounded when a hand grenade exploded at the Soviet cultural centre in Vientiane on Sunday afternoon, according to reports reaching Bangkok yesterday. Laotian authorities later said two young Laotians were arrested in connection with the bombing. The three-storey centre was still closed yesterday and guarded by Pathet Lao soldiers.

The attack followed the Third National Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, which ended on Friday. Security was heavy and a curfew was imposed in Vientiane last week, giving rise to speculation that the authorities may have expected trouble during the four-day congress.

There have been sketchy reports that the Laotian resistance was involved in a serious disturbance in Vientiane Province within the past fortnight.

SITTHI ON FRENCH BID FOR THAI-SRV TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK030515 Bangkok POST in English 3 May 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday Thailand will consult fellow member countries of ASEAN on the French proposal that Thailand open high-level negotiations with Hanoi to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The proposal was made by French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during their meeting in Paris on Friday [30 April]. The prime minister then assigned ACM Sitthi to meet his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, and discuss the proposal in detail.

Upon his arrival in Bangkok yesterday, ACM Sitthi commented that the timing was not right for high-level negotiations with Hanoi. But he said Thailand would not close the door to lower-level talks. However, he maintained that such talks should not take place before the visit to Hanoi of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is chairman of the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea. Besides, ACM Sitthi said, he had to bring the issue for consultation with the other ASEAN countries first.

He commented that he would not overlook the French proposal because it showed they were interested in helping solve the problem. He said Cheysson admitted during the meeting that the French had partly caused confusion in the three Indochina countries in the past and promised to help in whatever way they could to solve the problem.

ACM Sitthi said that despite minor differences between Thailand and France because Paris recognised the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, the French were still of the opinion that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would be one solution to the Kampuchean problem.

ACM Sitthi described his meeting with Cheysson as friendly, reflecting the good relationship between the two countries. Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Pharuphong said the three Khmer resistance groups -- the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge led by Khieu Samphan, and former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka -- were expected to hold their meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Earlier reports said Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie had offered Kuala Lumpur as a venue for the summit between leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese factions. Dr Arun added that the three Khmer leaders should hold their meeting before the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers to be held in Singapore in June.

SANDINIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 4 MAY

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW041531 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received the high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (F.S.L.N.). The premier warmly welcomed the head of the delegation, Revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the F.S.L.N. National leadership, and his party. He hailed the great achievements of the Nicaraguan people in building and defending their country under the leadership of the F.S.L.N. and the government for national construction.

Pham Van Dong reiterated Vietnam's strong, persistent support for the Nicaraguan people, who are bravely building the revolutionary Republic of Nicaragua and defending it from provocation and threat of aggression from the U.S. imperialists.

Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez said he was pleased with the growing friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Nicaragua and Vietnam. He wished the Vietnamese people ever greater success in the tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress.

The delegation left Hanoi shortly after this warm reception. It was seen off by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-director of the VCP Commission for External Relations.

Report on Activities

OW041555 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- A high-level delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front led by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, national leadership member of the front, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from April 29 to May 4, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

During its stay it paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It called at economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, attended a mass meeting in honour of Victory Day (April 30) and International Labour Day. It was cordially received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks with the S.N.L.F. delegation. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal militant solidarity. Later the S.N.L.F. delegation compared notes with Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and foreign minister.

During these talks and contacts, the two parties informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern. The guests delegation warmly hailed the glorious successes recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh and the brilliant outcome of the recent Fifth Congress of the VCP.

It affirmed its unshakable militant solidarity with the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and firm defence of their socialist motherland.

It welcomed the efforts made by Vietnam in discharging its internationalist obligation toward Laos and Kampuchea, in consolidating and strengthening the combative alliance among the three Indochinese countries and in contributing to stabilizing and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam warmly hailed the successes recorded by the Nicaraguan people in the past three years or so, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the government for national reconstruction of Nicaragua, in carrying out drastic political, economic and social reforms and in defending national independence and sovereignty against any pressure, provocations and threat of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

The VCP delegation expressed its full support for the just cause of the heroic Nicaraguan people and the five-point stand of the Nicaraguan Government for national reconstruction aimed at easing through negotiations tension in Central America caused by the Reagan administration's bellicose policy. The VCP delegation affirmed its unflagging militant solidarity with the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the people of Nicaragua and expressed its firm conviction that the Nicaraguan people would overcome all difficulties and trials and succeed in building a new beautiful and prosperous Nicaragua and firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of heroic Sandinista homeland.

The two sides shared the view that in their weakening and losing situation, imperialism and other war-like forces are trying to accelerate the arms race, causing tension in many places and plotting to bring the world back to the cold war period. The two sides welcomed and supported the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and supported the efforts of progressive and non-aligned countries towards consolidating peace and national security, boosting the process of easing the world situation and the danger of war.

The two sides held that in the present international situation, it is of paramount importance to strengthen the unity among the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the world movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

For this reason the two sides fully supported the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, old and new colonialism, hegemonism and expansionism-Zionism, racism, and apartheid and, at the same time, voiced their determination to contribute actively to that struggle.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the cooperation between the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Nicaraguan Government for national reconstruction and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and between the peoples of the two countries.

SRV PROTESTS UK ACTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

OW041609 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement concerning Britain's hostilities against Argentina:

"According to foreign news reports, Britain has since April 30, 1982, sent its air and naval forces to repeatedly attack many points and Argentine forces on the Malvinas Archipelago and tried to land its troops there. This act of military escalation was taken by Britain right after the U.S. had openly declared its support for and its readiness to give aid to Britain and proclaimed "sanctions" against Argentina.

"These are brazen acts of armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina, seriously threatening peace and security in southern Atlantic and increasing world tension, these acts of military adventure have laid bare the colonialist and bellicose nature of the British authorities and their outdated policy of using force to compel Argentina to give up its sovereignty over Malvinas and to restore the colonial status of the archipelago.

"By supporting Britain against Argentina, the Reagan administration has appeared in its true colour as an imperialist warmonger who has taken advantage of any opportunity to increase its interference and cause tension in the interests of the U.S. imperialists, against the independence and sovereignty of other nations and international peace and security.

"Together with progressive public opinion in Latin America and the rest of the world, the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam severely condemn the bellicose and aggressive acts of the British authorities and the complicity of the U.S. against Argentina. We demand that Britain and the U.S. cease at once those acts and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentine".

TRUONG CHINH RETURNS FROM LPRP CONGRESS

OW041603 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 4 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., returned here today after attending the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

It was met at the Presidential Palace by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee; Le Thanh Nghi, vice-president of the Council of State; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; To Huu and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; and other high party officials. The Lao charge d'affaires in Hanoi was also present.

ARMY URGED TO IMPLEMENT VCP CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

BK040627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN April 1982 editorial: "Develop the Effectiveness of the Practical Organizational Task To Turn the Party Congress Resolutions Into Reality"]

[Text] The fifth party congress resolutions are the achievements of all our party, people and troops in concentrating their minds collectively on materializing and further enriching policies in line with the development of the country in the coming years.

The very correct congress resolutions on the strategic mission, the main economic and social task as well as the tasks, guidelines and measures concerning national defense, culture and society; on strengthening the socialist state; on foreign policy, and on party development have opened very bright prospects for our country successfully to build socialism and firmly to defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

The congress also indicated clearly: Only by making the right decisions can we basically establish guidelines for action. The vital problem is to organize and implement resolutions, turning them into reality. Mainly, therefore, the party is faced with the immediate problem of broadly developing the practical organizational task following the success of the party congress. This is a very broad and arduous task and, at the same time, a field in which we are still weak.

In the field of practical organization, the problem of prime importance to all sectors and units is to take the right decisions and actions. The decisions and actions taken by sectors, units and localities must materialize the party congress resolutions into countless specific policies and acts in the various domains of national life. The party congress resolutions and the decisions and actions of sectors and authorities at all echelons must constitute a unified whole. This is the dialectic unity of the common and personal things. The party congress resolutions guide the resolutions of various sectors and authorities at all echelons. The resolutions of sectors and authorities at various echelons must agree with the party congress resolutions and result from the materialization of the party congress resolutions through applying them to the real situation and tasks of each sector and each unit.

Consequently, all sectors, echelons and units must firmly grasp the party congress resolutions if they want to adopt the correct resolutions, policies and acts. At the same time, they must know how to apply them creatively to a given situation and to their own specific political tasks. It is of paramount importance to recapitulate experiences and correctly assess good points and weaknesses in order to formulate accurate guidelines for action. In this connection, each sector and each unit must further qualitatively improve its review of experiences when the fifth party congress resolutions have been issued.

The report on party development at the congress indicated: In the future, on the basis of firmly grasping the fifth party congress resolutions and reviewing the implementation of the fourth party congress resolutions, each echelon, sector and unit must recapitulate its experiences over the past 5 years in order to unify further their knowledge of the party lines, find the causes of shortcomings for remedial action and advance our tasks toward even greater successes.

To try to identify the strongpoints and the shortcomings and to distinguish right and wrong is most necessary in reviewing our tasks and experiences. To do this, we must conduct self-criticism and criticism in an objective, upright, courageous and impartial manner. It has been suggested in the political report that after this congress, self-criticism and criticism should be conducted profoundly within the party and among state organs at all levels, and that effective measures should be adopted to correct all shortcomings and mistakes.

The attitude manifested by the recent party congress toward the review of the implementation of the fourth party congress resolutions is a tremendous lesson for us to conduct self-criticism and criticism. By affirming its achievements and strongpoints along with openly admitting its shortcomings and errors, our party has further proved itself to be a firm and strong Marxist-Leninist party with a high sense of responsibility toward the country's revolutionary cause. All sectors, echelons and units as well as every cadre and party member should learn from and inherit this spirit of self-criticism and criticism fully so as to be able to review their tasks and recapitulate their experiences in a satisfactory manner.

As pointed out by the party congress, it is our effort to detect our shortcomings in order to find a solution to them which reflects our maturity. In light of the party congress resolutions, we must assess the situation more thoroughly and determine clearly what has been done correctly, what has not yet been done or has been done incorrectly, what have been our good points and shortcomings, and what should we continue to do and how should we do it to be in accordance with the line, tasks and policies laid down by the party congress? This is necessary in order to enable all sectors and units to move forward to fulfill all assignments outstandingly.

Once the revolutionary theory has been disseminated among the masses, it will become an invincible material force. Therefore, if we want to transform the party congress resolutions into reality, we must make everybody understand these resolutions thoroughly.

This is the most important part of the practical organizational task because the masses will devote all their mind and ability to creating a broad, deep and vigorous movement for revolutionary actions only when they thoroughly understand and consider these resolutions as their own struggle objectives.

We must also disseminate these resolutions to every person, cadre and soldier along with enabling the masses to understand correctly the situation in the country and in their localities and units, realize their advantages and difficulties, and foresee the fine potentials as well as the complexities which may arise in the process of the implementation of these resolutions and the struggle orientations by each echelon, unit and person so that they can develop their advantages, overcome all difficulties and work actively and creatively in order to fulfill all norms and tasks set forth in these resolutions.

To understand these resolutions thoroughly it is necessary to achieve a high degree of conformity in terms of awareness and ideology. The correct awareness and ideology, however, cannot be achieved simply through theoretical persuasion and spiritual encouragement; it can only be ensured by closely combining ideological work with organizational measures. Meanwhile, we still cannot claim that we have actually made the masses understand or created confidence with a firm scientific basis for them to implement the party congress resolutions successfully, if we fail to pay attention to solving the specific problems encountered by them in the process of applying these resolutions.

Every organization and every individual, no matter which sector or echelon he belongs to, is dutybound to struggle to transform the party congress resolutions into reality. Each sector, each organization and each individual, however, has its or his particular role in the social organization. Therefore, in implementing the party congress resolutions, it is necessary to define clearly the responsibilities of each organization and each individual in accordance with its or his particular functions and duties.

In addition, the work assigned should be considered as a political task and target for action, which we must strive to achieve at all costs. That work can also be considered as a criterion to assess the quality and strength of each organization as well as the political quality and operational ability of each individual.

To carry out its tasks satisfactorily it is crucial that each locality and each unit must bring into full play its own combined strength. The system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state is the system most suitable for the system of socialist collective mastery to create great combined strength. In the people's army, there arises among the basic units the need to develop the executive role of unit leaders, the leading role of basic party organizations and the collective mastery role of the masses of cadres and combatants. Nevertheless, to develop combined strength while actually performing organizational work it is necessary to define clearly the responsibilities of each organization and each individual in accordance with its or his particular functions. The organization is large; it is staffed with a great number of cadres and its forces are massive. But it is impossible to create strength without a realistic and well-defined division of labor. Furthermore, there may even arise a chaotic situation in which everyone acts according to his own whim and obstructs one another's work.

Thus, effecting a division of labor and assigning responsibilities is also a science -- the science of using the organization and forces, the science of coordination and the science of developing the combined strength. Close and practical coordination must be planned for every work assignment and for each specific period of time. It is necessary to set a time limit for the completion of each work assignment by an individual instead of letting him finish it in his own time.

In every unit, the leader must first of all have organizational capability. He must not only know what needs to be done but must also assign work to the various organs and echelons in the unit in such a way as to ensure that all the unit's activities will be carried out under a unified plan that calls for harmony among the various elements of the unit as well as between the unit and the organs concerned and for close coordination with regard to both planning and timing. He must avoid giving a loose rein to the various organs and units as this would make him incapable of developing his supervisory role as a leader; and at the same time, must also avoid taking all matters into his own hand as this would make it impossible to develop the role of the various organizations, services and units, and limit the creation of a great combined strength necessary for fulfilling the unit's political task most satisfactorily.

Controlling the implementation of tasks is one of the key leading functions of the party. Vladimir Ilych Lenin considered control over implementation as a key issue concerning practical work. Likewise, our party has always stressed that to lead without control is not to lead. From the time resolutions and viewpoints are adopted through the entire period in which these viewpoints are put into practice and translated into revolutionary activities of the masses, there unfolds a process of turning awareness into action and words into deeds. This process must be put under regular and close supervision and control so as to ensure agreement between viewpoints and actions and proper implementation of resolutions.

All correct resolutions and viewpoints have the effect of improving the situation and advancing the revolution. To ensure this we must surmount all obstacles and overcome all difficulties in repelling all negative phenomena and the inertia that exists in each individual as well as in each organization. At certain times and in certain places, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings and deviations in the process of thinking and acting. To control and remedy the situation promptly is the best measure for overcoming the practice of working perfunctorily and preventing the prolongation of errors and shortcomings with the aim of ensuring that resolutions and viewpoints are understood fully and carried out properly.

Viewpoints and policies, no matter how carefully they are deliberated and discussed, are accurate only in some key basic aspects. Reality will determine their accuracy and point out the need for supplementation and readjustment. By carrying out control work promptly, we will be able to provide guidance as required by the situation and set forth appropriate policies to meet promptly the development of the process of organizing the implementation of tasks. This is also the best way to overcome the bureaucratic workstyle that alienates us from reality.

New factors, progressive models and innovations are generated from the process of implementing party resolutions and viewpoints within the mass movement. Through control work, we must discover new factors and progressive models. Newly formed factors are fragile and weak at the beginning; they may even be hard to detect and are seldom recognized immediately. Therefore, in carrying out control work, it is necessary to carefully study new factors in their embryonic stage. Utmost attention must be given to fostering them and helping them reach maturity, developing their full potentials and assuming a general and universal character so that they will have the effect of vigorously promoting the mass movement for revolutionary actions.

The effectiveness of practical organizational activities, as pointed out at the fifth party congress, is derived not only from work methods and conduct, but it is also the combined result of ideological and organizational work and of the quality and capability of the contingent of party cadres and members at all echelons and in all sectors. To translate resolutions into reality we must promptly develop Leninist work methods and conduct by, first of all, changing the methods for issuing resolutions and organizing their implementation. It is necessary to grasp firmly and ensure even more satisfactorily the agreement between theory and practice, between words and deeds, and between policies and the organizations in order to guarantee full and effective implementation of resolutions.

In all activities, we must closely combine revolutionary character with scientific character, and link revolutionary character with organized actions and well-connected methods in order to produce good results.

In light of the fifth party congress, our entire army is determined to surge forward and bring about a turn to the better in practical activities with a view to fulfilling in an outstanding manner all the great military tasks set forth by the party congress and making a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist fatherland and building socialism in the new stage.

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES CALLED 'SLANDER'

OW300637 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Station correspondent Vuong Thinh commentary]

[Text] Friends: For many months now a typical insidious propaganda campaign has been waged by the U.S. imperialists. After its failure to vilify Vietnam through various campaigns, conducted in coordination with Beijing and other reactionary lackeys, including the human rights and refugee campaigns, Washington has turned to falsely charging the Soviet Union and Vietnam with conducting chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. To this end, the U.S. propaganda machine and that of Beijing, Bangkok and other reactionaries have persistently and repeatedly concocted evidence and advanced charges in an attempt to isolate the Soviet Union and Vietnam, or failing that, to sully their images in the international arena.

The White House has made public a number of samples of tree bark, stones and water allegedly contaminated by "yellow rain" and brought in from Laos and the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. They also held exhibits, compiled reports, conducted testimony before the U.S. Congress and exerted pressure so that the United Nations, along with the United States, sent investigative teams to areas bordering Afghanistan and Kampuchea. They also published declarations by refugees. With this so-called evidence on display, they gleefully pronounced, in the manner of a triumphant judge: You see, there is a lot of hard evidence. How can the Soviet Union and Vietnam deny their crimes?

Before we raised our voice in protest, differing opinions on the matter emerged right in the United States. Many U.S. radio and television networks and many U.S. papers have confronted the White House with this question: That is all we have as evidence? Do you think we can draw a definite conclusion from that? Meanwhile, U.S. scientists who participated in the roundtable talk held by the ABC television network early this month bluntly said they did not believe in the U.S. Government's charges. Other scientists have advised that the U.S. Government should not act thoughtlessly lest it should undermine its own prestige. What a sincere and appropriate piece of advice! Of course, people cannot arrogantly impose their subjective will on others and flaunt hard facts and scientific evidence. Also, broad segments of public opinion, including U.S. public opinion, have pointed out that U.S. authorities certainly could get anywhere those samples of tree bark, stones and water allegedly contaminated by "yellow rain." Even toxic chemicals can be easily bought from U.S. stores. As for the rantings of some witness-refugees, how can the U.S. Government, which understands the value of law and justice, rely on the rambling talk? In other words, broad segments of public opinion have categorically rejected the U.S. Government's slanders about the use of toxic chemicals in Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The truth is not always good to say, runs the Vietnamese saying, but sometimes it must be said. His excellency the U.S. secretary of state was so upset by the public's upright comment that he completely forgot to assume the attitude befitting diplomats when he berated the U.S. press for defending the communists, for betraying the U.S. Government and the American nation. However, truth in itself is all powerful and cannot be obstructed by any force whatsoever.

What is behind the U.S. slander campaign? The United States is taking this move to conceal its stepping up of the nuclear arms race, acceleration of production and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons, and promotion of the race to use space for military purposes.

It is evident that no one has witnessed any chemical warfare waged by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As for the United States, it has, at least, conducted two wars of this type: In Korea, in the early 1950's and then in Indochina, for about a decade. How can people forget that the U.S. forces used more than 96,000 tons of herbicide during the Vietnam war, primarily agents orange, white and blue and more than 7,000 tons of toxic chemicals, primarily CS, contaminating 1.6 million people, 44 percent of Vietnam's jungles and 40 percent of Vietnam's arable land. World scientists have pointed out that the deliberate U.S. use of Agent Orange, with a high level of the dioxin toxin highly damaging to the environment, has caused contamination of extremely serious consequences.

Obviously, the current U.S. Government's slander campaign is aimed at whitewashing the U.S. chemical warfare crimes. It also serves as a pretext for its more monstrous future crimes. Toward this end, the United States has resorted to all kinds of tricks, including infiltrating a commando [bieetj kichs] team into Laos to plant phony evidence of "yellow rain." When that team was in danger of being detected, it dispatched another commando team with the order to assassinate the first team in order to destroy evidence. This revelation by a U.S. commando, by the name of (Barnes), has exposed Washington's extreme perfidy, brutal acts, and deceitful and insidious propaganda.

However, no matter how cunningly his excellency the U.S. President Reagan, his excellency the Secretary of State Haig, and other White House officials conduct their slander campaign, they will fail to deceive people and will certainly be brought to trial before public opinion's tribunal as the most notorious and monstrous chemical warfare criminals.

VCP OFFICIALS ADDRESS EMULATION MEETING

BK041700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Report on "recently held" ceremony to sign emulation pledges by high-ranking cadres of the VPA; with portions recorded]

[Summary] Determined to step up the determined-to-win emulation movement, implement the fifth party congress resolutions successfully, and conclude the 4-year major campaign satisfactorily, representatives of our people's armed forces recently held a ceremony at the VPA General Political Department's conference hall to sign their emulation pledges.

"On behalf of the standing committee of the military commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; and Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the VPA General Staff, witnessed the signing of the emulation pledges together with the heads of the Political General Department, the Rear Services General Department, the Technical General Department, and the Army General Inspectorate."

In his opening speech, Maj Gen Tran Van Phac, member of the party central committee and deputy head of the Political General Department, said: [begin recording] "On behalf of the standing committee of the campaign of the Ministry of National defense, we are pleased to report to the military commission of the party Central Committee, the ministry of national defense, and to all of you, comrades, that, since early this year, a seething movement for emulation pledges has developed extensively among many units, regiments and divisions of our people's armed forces, as well as in various provinces, institutes, schools, hospitals, and national defense enterprises, depots and stations.

This movement has been launched to welcome the success of the fifth party congress and satisfactorily conclude the 4-year period in which our entire army has implemented the major campaign initiated by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

"Some localities have even held conferences to display good examples and progressive models in combination with the launching of a new emulation drive, which has developed broadly and deeply in all units of our army, including those at the grassroots level. To date, the movement for our emulation pledges has expanded to all major units in various military regions, army corps, and armed branches and services, as well as to all general departments of the Ministry of National Defense. This has, in fact, clearly reflected new progress and new quality in the socialist emulation movement among all units of our army, which we should be happy about." [end recording]

On behalf of the military commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Col Gen Le Trong Tan warmly praised the representatives from various units, organs and schools in the entire army for their efforts and unity in the socialist emulation movement. After reviewing the struggle targets specified in their emulation pledges, Col Gen Le Trong Tan urged these representatives to organize and implement all emulation pledges most satisfactorily.

He said: [begin recording] The first point is that although the signing of the emulation pledges is merely the initial stage, it reflects your determination -- a determination with both revolutionary and scientific bases. But it is the next stage -- the stage of action -- which is the important and decisive one. And it is natural that the stage for revolutionary action is the more difficult and complicated one. Therefore, only by organizing this stage skillfully will we be able to successfully fulfill all the tasks which have been laid down by our party. All revolutionary tasks must be carried out through the masses' movement for revolutionary action.

"The second point is that you, comrades, have signed the pledges to emulate each other in groups. The signing of these pledges reflects your responsibility toward the higher echelons and the masses [words indistinct]. You should do what you have pledged to do most satisfactorily. Therefore, the signing of the pledges to emulate with each other is considered to be most important.

"The third point is that to successfully implement the pledges you have just signed today, it is most necessary for high-ranking cadres, commanders and deputy commanders of all military regions, army corps and armed branches and services, as well as cadres in charge of all general departments of the Ministry of National Defense to play an exemplary and leading role in this task. They must also ensure the agreement in words and deeds so as to set good examples for the lower echelons and their units to follow.

"The standing committee of the campaign is entrusted with studying the emulation pledge of each group carefully before submitting it to the Ministry of National Defense for approval. It is necessary for the members of the Standing Committee of the Campaign to handle this matter skillfully. The Ministry of National Defense will follow, inspect and compare the implementation of these emulation pledges, and will give worthy commendation and reward to leading units.

"May I wish you, comrades, in all military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, organs and schools outstanding successes in all tasks entrusted by our party, government, people and army." [end recording]

VCP CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE NAMELIST PUBLISHED

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[VCP Central Control Committee]

[Text]	1. Tran Kien	5. Hoang Van Kieu
	2. Nguyen Van Chi	6. Pham Chanh
	3. Vu Thi Hong	7. Nguyen Van Trong
	4. Tran Huu Duc	

GOLKAR AHEAD AS ELECTION RETURNS ARE TALLIED

BK050201 Hong Kong AFP in English 0146 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 May (AFP) -- Indonesia's ruling Golkar had a whopping 63.7 percent of the vote with more than half the returns in from the country's general elections yesterday, officials said here today.

The army-backed Golkar had 29,009,784 of the 45,658,624 votes counted in the 27 provinces where over 82 million voters were registered, the central election board said. The Golkar was thus running slightly ahead of its 1977 showing when it rolled up 62 percent of the vote. The board said that the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) had 12,661,630 votes, or 27.7 percent and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) 3,900,210 for 8.6 percent.

Results were still trickling in from remote regions. The official results were to be announced June 9 after going through three election committees and the central election board.

Most of the 82 million registered voters went to the polls yesterday following a hectic 45-day campaign that left 18 people dead in clashes and dozens more in traffic accidents during raucous motorcade rallies.

The ruling Golkar Party had been widely expected to come out on top in the third election since President Suharto took power in 1967. The only question remaining was if it could match its landslide win of five years ago in the face of surprisingly strong opposition from the PPP and PDI. Army troops were under orders to shoot troublemakers "on the spot" yesterday, but no major incidents were reported.

At stake were 364 of the 460 seats in parliament -- the other 96 are government appointed -- plus seats in 27 provincial assemblies. Once they are elected they will hold a congress next year widely expected to return President Suharto, 60, to a fourth five-year term.

EGYPTIAN, FRENCH, SAUDI LEADERS TO VISIT

BK011528 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Indonesia at the end of November this year at the invitation of President Suharto, while French President Francois Mitterrand will visit before the end of the year. Meanwhile, King Khalid ibn Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia will also visit Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto, but the timing of visit is still to be determined. The president's invitations were extended to the three heads of state by Defense and Security Affairs Minister and concurrently Armed Forces Commander General M. Yusuf during his visit to the three countries.

General Yusuf, who returned home today, said on arrival that during his visits to the three countries he had succeeded in enhancing mutual understanding. As reported earlier, General Yusuf handed over to the heads of state in the three countries he visited a letter from President Suharto. He also held talks with the ministers of defense, discussing mutual relations, particularly cooperation in the military field.

General Yusuf also visited military installations and had an opportunity to meet with Indonesians living in the three countries.

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May 6, 1982

